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THE GREAT LEADER COMRADE KIM IL SUNG IS A TENDER-HEARTED FATHER TO ALL OUR CHILDREN (NOVEMBER 6, 1971)

KO/R/SC

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung receives the government delegation of the Bulgarian People's Republic and poses for a photograph with it

Great Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG Receives Foreign Guests

The great leader President Kim Il Sung poses for a photograph with the delegation of the People's Front for the Liberation of Palestine after receiving it

The great leader President Kim Il Sung poses for a photograph with the government construction delegation of Mozambique after receiving it

The great leader President Kim Il Sung receives President of the International Liaison Committee for Korea's Independent and Peaceful Reunification

The great leader President Kim Il Sung poses for a photograph with the Bangladesh children's art troupe after receiving it

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Great Leader Guides Our Revolutionary Cause

In April our people jubilantly celebrate their greatest national holiday, the birthday of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, at a time when new historic changes are taking place in our revolutionary development.

On this auspicious day, the entire Korean people offer the highest honour and warmest congratulations to the great leader who has brought fruitful life, unbounded happiness and bright future upon them and think of his wise leadership with deep gratitude.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, whom our people have for the first time in their history of thousands of years as their great leader, was born into a patriotic and revolutionary family, fully experienced the sorrow and pain of a ruined nation in his childhood and early started out on the revolutionary road to deliver his country and nation.

For over half a century since then he, shouldering the destiny of the people and the country, has led the arduous Korean revolution from victory to victory.

He fathered the immortal Juche idea and wisely led our revolutionary cause under its banner.

His creation of the great Juche idea was a historic event which brought about a fundamental turn in our people's struggle and announced the approach of a new revolutionary era when our revolutionary struggle develops under the banner of independence.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The Juche idea is an idea we were the first to propound, proceeding from the requirements of the Korean revolution and basing ourselves on the experience of the Korean revolution. But it also fully accords with the aspirations of the people the world over." ("Answers to the Questions Raised by Foreign Journalists," Eng. ed., Vol. 2, p. 110.)

The Juche idea is a true guiding idea of the revolution which is based on the philosophical theory that man is master of everything and decides everything and which fully reflects the demand of our era and the peoples' aspiration; it is a revolutionary banner for national, class and human emancipation.

From the Juche idea our people learned that they had a great strength and fought vigorously for the victory of the Juche revolutionary cause with their spirit and strength in any adversity.

In order to save the country and people from ruin and deliver the revolution from crisis the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the ever-victorious iron-willed brilliant commander, spared no pains and readily risked his life.

He, shouldering all heavy burdens of the

hard anti-Japanese armed struggle unprecedented in history and the fierce Fatherland Liberation War, energetically organized and mobilized the whole country and the entire Korean people in the sacred wars for freedom and independence of the country and defeated the two imperialist aggressors within the lifetime of a single generation with his brilliant Juche strategy and tactics and masterly art of command.

He founded the Party, the Government of the Republic and the people's armed forces even in the complex internal and external situation. He carried out the agrarian reform aiming at freeing our people from the age-old feudal fetters, only in a little over 20 days, and completed the socialist transformation of the relations of production only in four to five years to end age-old exploitation and oppression once and for all. He guided our people to bring about a great upsurge of Chollima and wrought a miracle of carrying out the task of industrialization in 14 years.

Under his correct guidance today the three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural, are steadily deepening and great changes are taking place in all spheres of politics, economy, ideology and culture through the speed campaign.

Thus our country, once eclipsed on the world map, has been converted into an advanced, powerful socialist state, independent, self-reliant and self-defensive, and our people, once colonial slaves, have become a dignified, resourceful and revolutionary one.

He firmly establishes Juche in leading the revolution and construction and strictly follows the revolutionary mass line, places firm faith in the strength of the popular masses and guides them to carry out revolutionary tasks with a seasoned art of leadership and remarkable organizing ability, thus leading our revolution and construction from victory to victory.

His seasoned and masterly art of leadership is the spring of our people's revolutionary zeal and the source of inexhaustible strength which makes our revolutionary ranks into united, organized invincible ones which promote the revolution and construction successfully.

Indeed, he explored the unprecedentedly arduous path of the revolution, brought about national liberation, firmly defended national sovereignty and dignity, and wrought radical changes in all areas of the revolution and construction.

All victories and achievements scored by our people in the whole course of the Korean revolution resplendent with glory are due to his wise guidance.

The half-a-century history of the Korean revolution is an epic of proud victories which tells of his wise leadership and warm love for the people, and a glorious one bright with the greatest exploits and feats in the history of revolutionary struggle for national liberation and independence and social progress.

Under the militant slogan "Let us meet the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea with high political zeal and splendid labour achievements!" set forth by the great leader in his New Year Address for this year, our people, confident of their brighter future, are making a general onward movement to greet the glorious Party Congress as a grand festival of victors.

Only victory and glory are in store for our people who are vigorously moving ahead under the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, upholding the banner of the Juche idea.

BEST WISHES

Spring! April has come. The best season of the year has come with beautiful flowers in full bloom, green carpets on the earth and a promise of ripe fruit! It gives new strength and life to everything.

The April holiday has come, the auspicious day when the great sun of Juche rose, shedding bright rays over Mangyongdae, the cradle of revolution.

April 15 dawned, the glorious birthday of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the sun of the nation our people have had for the first time in their history of thousands of years and the great maker of innovations and progress.

All vegetation is in green and various flowers send forth all their fragrance. Our working people who have greeted this auspicious day with their labour feats out of their loyalty to the fatherly leader, go in steady streams to Mangyongdae dear to their hearts from early morning, with bunches of flowers in their hands.

The whole land—the air-shimmering foot of Mangyong Hill and all streets and villages, and each heart of our people are a whirlpool of jubilance and excitement, greeting the birthday of the respected and beloved leader who brought a great spring, an eternal spring of people.

The history of this auspicious spring day dates back to April 15, 1912.

As everything cannot live without the warmth of the sun and a pine on the rocky cliff cannot thrive without deep-struck roots, so the spring of our era, an era of the working people's independence, is unthinkable apart from the august name of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Then, what is enshrined in the innermost depths of the hearts of all our people this morning full of joy and emotion?

It is the pride and joy of living a perfectly happy life under the brilliant guidance and loving care of the fatherly leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the liberator of the nation, genius of the revolution who has resounded our country and nation in our age and the great leader who always leads our people along the road of victory and glory.

Years have gone and are going, but people never forget one summer day of Mangyongdae....

A passing rain stopped and a beautiful rainbow hung in the sky. Fairies seemed to come down from the sky as his grandpa told in a fairy tale one starry night. His young heart leaped at the thought that he should catch and detain it at Mangyongdae to make the country good for people to live in without exploitation and oppression. He climbed an ash tree. But the rainbow appeared over a pine tree on Mangyong Hill. He ran to the pine....

Oh, Mangyongdae! The historic place! Already at that young age the great leader ardently aspired after a new society free from exploitation and oppression, a new society where the working masses are masters, and firmly resolved to go to the end of heaven and earth for its realization.

Already in his childhood he saw the contradiction of the society and said that the Japs, landlords and capitalists are all the same. He crossed the Amnok-gang River at the age of 13 with a firm resolve **"not to return until Korea became independent,"** proclaimed the great program of Down-with-Imperialism at 14 and started the great armed struggle against Japanese imperialism in his twenties. You Mangyongdae! Did you foresee the spring of a new era would come to this land?!

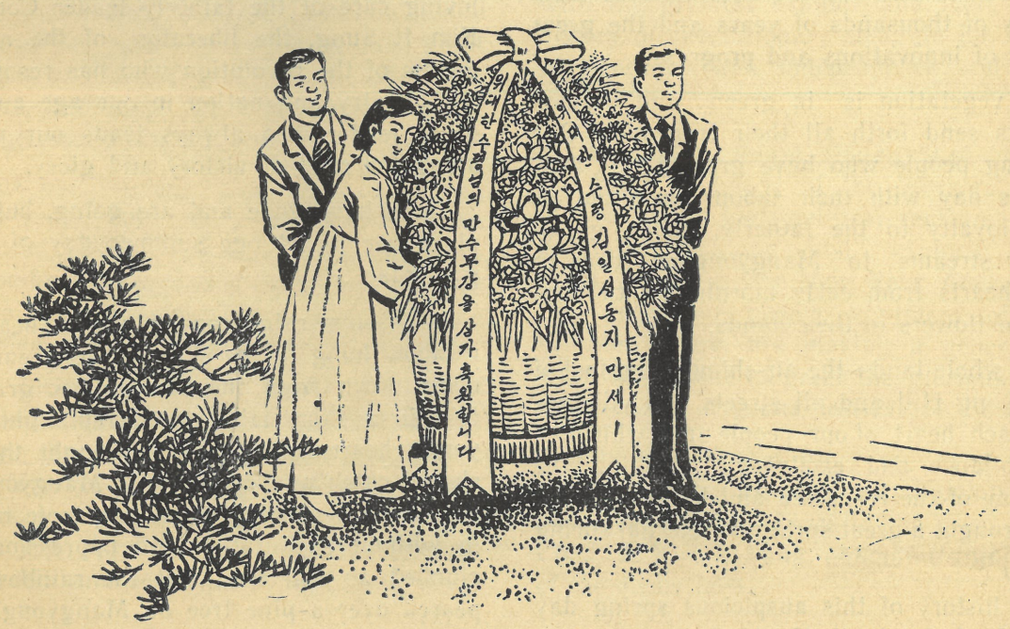
Who came out to realize this national desire, breaking through the brambly path beset with all manner of hardships, pains, agonies and tribulations only for the fatherland and people?

And who terminated the history of tribulations on this land and ushered in a new era blooming with a worthwhile life, a new era of glorious struggles and victories?

In the early 1930s, at the dawn of the Korean revolution, there was the headquarters of the Korean revolution in Macun 2.8 km away from the Donglin village within the Xiaowangqing guerrilla base, where two mountain streams joined.

There was an old man surnamed Choe at whose house the great leader dropped in from time to time in those days. Later, when a group of explorers of the revolutionary sites came to him, the old man said, recalling the days:

"The General could not have a good sleep even a night. He used to come to my home at Xidapu always at dawn on his way from Macun. His clothes were wet through as if drenched by rain because he came through the thickets at night... He used to wring and put them on again."



The old man would feel sorry because he was so poor that he could not even make a single pair of padded socks for the leader and only waited with anxiety for the latter's wet clothes to dry. This feeling never left his mind for scores of years thereafter.

In such clothes wet through with morning dew of the thickets, the great leader waged the anti-Japanese struggle covering a long way through snowstorm and flames for the revolution and liberated the country. After liberation he flatly refused when his men proposed to make new clothes for his first public address to the people after his triumphal return home. He said he would like to be clad as plainly as people, and attended the historic welcome rally of Pyongyang citizens in his repaired old dark-blue suit which he had worn alternately with his uniform.

The people could not even make a pair of padded socks for him fighting in deep mountains for their liberation. But he readily went through not only the frosty forest but went the thorny path of anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle for 20 years and brought the new spring of national liberation to this land.

The people could not welcome his triumphal return home showering confetti all around him because he came back with no notice to them nor could they make a new suit for him attending the welcome rally. Nevertheless, he devoted himself to creation and construction for the fatherland and people for over 30 years since then and built on this land a socialist state, Juche Korea, independent, self-reliant and self-defensive.

He always hewed the way for the country and people and went through rain and snow ahead of the people, saying that only when one sounds the whistle of the revolution the locomotive of revolution can run fast and when one sounds the whistle of the revolution and awakens slumbering masses, they turn out in struggle.

In this significant morning can we find the indelible footprint he made for the country and people everywhere across the country, in streets, villages, mountains and fields.

There are on a sandy plot in Pyongyang the glorious footprints of the great leader who stood in the forefront of masses demonstrating, hitting back white terrorism of the reactionaries, while preparing for the democratic reforms.

Striding at the head of the marching workers, he shouted:

"Comrade workers! March ahead in high spirits. The enemy can never subdue us. Our revolution is sure to win. Let's advance more vigorously with a firm tread to cow the reactionaries!"

In the spring when the agrarian reform was carried out successfully in the liberated fatherland, he spent busy days giving on-the-spot guidance at villages and fertilizer factories.

When the historic socialist revolution was in full swing, he visited a cooperative farm in a county and asked farmers time and again to tell him of any trouble in their farming. A woman replied that the problem was carriage.

In her short reply the great leader read the fervent desire of all farmers for doing farming well with such modern means of production as tractor and truck which would make their farming easier. **"This is a call for the technical innovation,"** he said and then and there called on the workers at Kiyang and those at the foot of Mt. Sungri and urged them to make tractor and truck.

He does not care at all about day and night, the rough way and the bad weather for the country and people and for meeting their desire.

He gladly accepted the invitation of farm-

ers in a mountainous village and went there across mountains and through fields.

He sits down face to face with workers, peasants and soldiers, saying that he must learn from the popular masses since they are teachers, and discusses with them how to overcome difficulties and hears their opinions and frames the Party policies. The people find in his words their own desire and the clear way to realize it and are confident of their bright future.

He is a people's intimate teacher sometimes and their tender-hearted father at other times.

So our people enjoy the wise guidance of the revolutionary genius and the kind love of the father of the nation.

Our people badly miss him when separated from him, and feel a strong desire to be in his warm bosom when they are with him, and thirstily await the starry night in the rainy season to keep him from a worry about flood. When they make a new innovation, they inform the Party Central Committee of it to carry joy into his heart.

Under his wise guidance and loving care they live and enjoy the highest honour and happiness. That is why they boundlessly respect him and are faithful to him and heartily wish him a long life in good health, and why they visit his old home at Mangyongdae in steady streams on this April holiday.

They never think they have fulfilled their duty as his soldiers without doing anything to meet his wishes.

Their quenchless loyalty to him turned into an indomitable revolutionary spirit of beating the enemy even if they die a thousand times in the sacred war they fought against imperialist aggression upon his call.

After the victorious Fatherland Liberation War, he called our people to the postwar rehabilitation and construction and started the new history of the Chollima march from the ruins.

In this march, the country turned into a socialist industrial state and the struggle flared up to carry out the three major tasks of the technical revolution.

Today our people are dashing forward against time like a torrent to meet the Sixth Party Congress as a great festival of victors. They are racing ahead at the Chollima speed spurred on by the speed campaign, raising the whirlwind of the technical revolution all over the country, following the example of the unsung heroes.

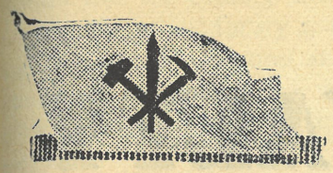
To be loyal to him, faithfully follow his leadership and live eternally under his care—this is our people's heart's desire which formed at the dawn of the Korean revolution.

Our people greet with fiery loyalty the April holiday on the high peak of the revolution and their happiness is unbounded.

They unanimously wish the great leader a long life and good health in this glorious morning.

Under his care they learned the truth of life, became masters of a happy, proud life and make the worthwhile revolution, moving from victory to victory. Their song of best wishes for the great leader who is the sun and father of the nation echoes through our lovely land. Dear great leader, may you live long in good health! We people heartily wish you a long life in good health for the lasting prosperity and reunification of the country and for the brilliant victory of the Juche cause.

Pak Ho Sop



Greeting the Sixth Party Congress

Challenge to "Socialist Emulation in Honour of the Sixth Congress of the WPK"

Of late the employees of the Huichon Machine-tool Factory met to conduct "socialist emulation in honour of the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea."

At the meeting the reporter and speakers noted that the Sixth Congress of the Party to be convened in October this year would mark an epoch-making turning point in the development of our Party and revolution and said that, in order to greet the historic Party Congress as a grand festival of victors and make this year one of the most brilliant years in our national history a new revolutionary upswing must be brought about on all fronts of socialist construction.

They made a firm resolution to fulfil their yearly plan before the Party Congress with boundless fidelity to the Party and the revolution and the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and fortitude, upholding the great leader's New Year Address for this year.

They determined to increase the production of various machine tools and raise their quality by strengthening the technical innovation drive and improving the technical equipment of the production process according to the great leader's on-the-spot instruction given to their factory last year.

They stressed that in order to put into effect their resolution they must set high daily, monthly and quarterly targets for increased production and conduct socialist emulation between shops and between work-teams, properly guiding it.

The meeting adopted a resolution.

In their resolution they confirmed their determination to greet the historic Party Congress with brilliantly fulfilling their colossal annual plan through a general onward movement in hearty response to the Party's militant call and challenged the workers of all factories and enterprises throughout the country to a "socialist emulation in honour of the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea."

Great Innovations in Railway Transport

Our railway transport workers are more vigorously conducting the "drive for extra haulage on schedule without accident to implement the decision of the 18th Plenary Meeting of the Fifth Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea," upholding the New Year Address of the great leader for this year.

As a result, they have already attained a great success of carrying millions of tons more of freight this year.

The drive is in full swing at the locomotive corps, passenger and freight train corps, railway stations, railway corps, dispatchers' rooms and industrial lines in various parts of the country and a new upsurge is taking place in transport. The crew of the locomotive corps under the Kaechon Railway Bureau established a new record of surpassing the traction norm 1.3 to 1.5 times, 2 times at maximum by thoroughly executing the great leader's original policy of centralized transport with the circular and special centralized trains.

Such innovations are made by the locomotive corps under the Pyongyang, Hamhung and Chongjin Railway Bureaus.

REPORTAGE

INTENSE LOYALTY

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said in his New Year Address for this year:

"The entire Party and people should rise up to greet the glorious Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea with success and make this year of Party Congress one of the most brilliant years in the nation's history."

Upholding the great leader's New Year Address, our workers are making new miracles and innovations daily and hourly in fulfilling their yearly plans with intense loyalty to greet the historic Sixth Party Congress as a grand festival of victors.

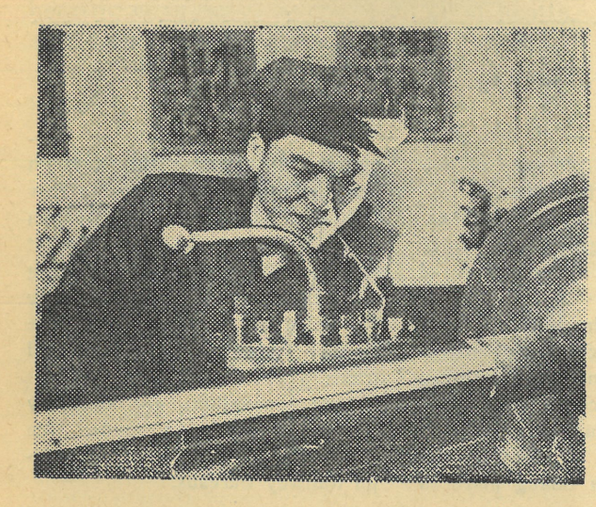
The Haeju Tractor Accessories Factory I visited recently was also alive with such loyalty.

At the front gate of the factory, I saw big slogans "Let us meet the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea with high political zeal and splendid labour achievements!" and "Let us all follow the example of the unsung heroes!" They seemed to show me the loyalty of the workers there.

Buzzing machines, red-line marked emulation graphs and big flash boards introducing innovators were enough to show the workers' proud production results. I went to No. 1 processing shop. Won Su Jung, shop manager, ushered me into the work place where there were glittering machine tools, saying:

"The great leader set forth the task of producing 9.5 million tons of grain this year. Various tractor accessories produced at our workshop are effectively used for comprehensive farm mechanization. Our workers are hard at work with loyalty to do their bit well in hitting this year's grain production target by making more accessories this significant year."

Chae Jong Gu has already fulfilled his Second Seven-Year Plan assignments



Workers were moving quickly.

We stopped before a turner who was skilfully processing the crankshaft for tractor.

"This is Chae Jong Gu. He has already carried out his Second Seven-Year Plan assignments."

The shop manager introduced him to me. He is a highly skilled young turner and work-team leader.

He said the turner had already finished his yearly plan assignments within three months with a resolve to greet the great festival in October with splendid production results.

Following the example of unsung heroes, he devotes his all to the Party and the revolution and the country and the people and displays the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and fortitude. He is good at technical innovations and at tending the machine and sets others example in securing spare parts and repair tools.

While I was hearing the manager the turner was feeding his lathe with new material.

I asked him how much he surpassed his daily assignments. He looked into a little handbook by the lathe and said perhaps by over 100 per cent.

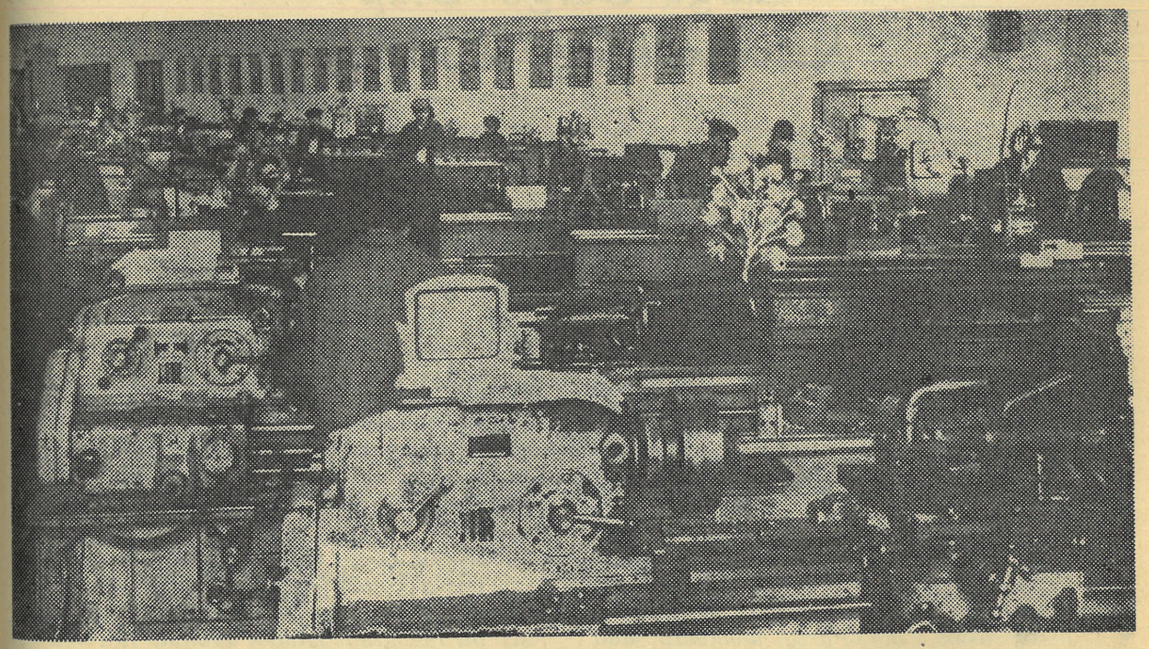
It was little past noon and I said that he would overfulfil his assignments by 200 per cent without fail.

He said he was determined to greet the Sixth Party Congress with splendid labour achievements by surpassing his daily assignments by 300 per cent. While I was talking with him, the flash writer was pasting big flashes.

They said that not only he but also Ro Yong Guk, O Myong Ok and Chong Ok Hyon had already overfulfilled their daily plan assignments by 100 per cent.

"Turner Rim Gyong Man and grinder Chong Ok Hyon have fulfilled their Second Seven-Year Plan assignments ahead of schedule. Many workers have already finished or are finishing their yearly plan assignments. Gear-cutting girl O Myong Ok, too, has already

Part of the processing shop making innovations in production of tractor accessories



fulfilled her plan assignments for six years," said the shop manager. I went up to O Myong Ok.

She said, wiping the sweat from her face:

"I cannot feel satisfied with what I do, no matter how much I do. The 480-minute workday seems too short to me!"

Her words reflected her intense loyalty to fulfil her Second Seven-Year Plan assignments by October this year, the Sixth Congress of our Party.

While I was talking with her, supply men brought materials to machines and carried away processed goods.

They were very busy with their work.

A supply man said:

"As the machine operators rush their work, we must do the same."

All other shops of the factory were also working hard to greet the Sixth Congress of our Party as a grand festival of victors.

The shop manager said:

"Our shop will overfulfil its yearly plan without fail before the Sixth Party Congress and carry out its Second Seven-Year Plan assignments two years ahead of schedule."

I left the factory, confident that they would certainly put their resolve into reality.

Chon Jong Hun

Large Cargo Ship "Kwanmobong" Launched

The Chongjin Shipyard, one of our powerful shipbuilding bases, built and launched another 14,000-ton cargo ship "Kwanmobong."

This modernly-equipped ship made by workers and three-revolution team members of the shipyard in the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance is their gift of loyalty to the great leader this year when the Sixth Party Congress is to be held.

While giving on-the-spot guidance in the Chongjin city and the Chongjin Shipyard in June last year, the great leader instructed to modernize the shipyard, increase its shipbuilding capacity and build cargo ships in large numbers.

In order to implement his on-the-spot instructions, the Party members and workers of the shipyard built a 14,000-ton cargo ship "Taehongdan" in a short time and then began to make another 14,000-ton cargo ship "Kwanmobong."

Technicians settled technical problems successfully, strengthening creative cooperation with workers, following the example of unsung heroes.

Workers introduced a new automatic steel plate cutter and trebled work efficiency.

They also introduced assembly line and specialization in sheet metal processing and thus ensured both the speed and quality of the work and completed and launched the ship ahead of schedule.

They are now vigorously conducting the speed campaign to hit their cargo-ship building plan target for this year set by the great leader without fail before the Sixth Party Congress.

Under Loving Care

Thanks to the fatherly leader my daughter graduated from the Korean University and teaches now at a Korean junior middle school in Japan. One day she came home and told me the following story.

A south Korean visiting Japan came to her school. After looking round the school, he said in excitement: "I've heard a little of you. But, now seeing your school, I can't tell you how deeply you have impressed me." It was really a surprise for him to see sons and daughters of compatriots receiving democratic national education at well-appointed schools under Chongryon (General Association of Korean Residents in Japan) to be Koreans.

This man from south Korea explained why he visited the school: "My Mindan-ling younger brother's children could not speak Korean at all, and though I was their uncle and they were my nephews I could not even converse with them. But, when I visited a relative of mine belonging to Chongryon all his children, even a seven-year old, greeted me in Korean. Of course, they replied to all my questions in Korean. Frankly speaking, I've come to you to find the cause of this contrast in your school."

Such is the case with many south Koreans who come to Japan.

No doubt, he little thought that sons and daughters of our compatriots were growing up well in Japan, getting democratic national education to their hearts' content under the deep care of the great leader.

However, he saw only a part of the proud success attained by Chongryon in its democratic national education.

My daughter said he visited her school without knowing that Chongryon had over 160 schools including high schools and a university, larger in the number of schools than some countries in the world.

Our schools in Japan are all well-appointed and students' ideological and spiritual qualities are noble.

Here is a snatch of a conversation between the visitor and our students.

"Whom do you respect most?"

"Marshal Kim Il Sung. He is father to us."

"Then what do you want to do in future?"

"We will work for the socialist fatherland and our fellow countrymen."

"What's your earnest desire?"

"The reunification of the country. We wish our friends in south Korea to study like us to their hearts' content under the tender care of the fatherly leader."

Our students not only infinitely respect and are loyal to the great leader who has provided them with today's happiness and great hope but are well aware of their lofty national duty. That is why they acquit themselves well of their basic task—study.

They are all honour or top honour students. They study hard, helping and leading each other forward, with unbounded loyalty to the fatherly leader who has enabled them to get democratic national education.

Not only this. Our students carry on well sports and art group activities. A Japanese teacher who saw their mass gymnastic display and music and dance epic said: "Such things can be done only by Koreans who have the socialist fatherland dashing ahead at the Chollima speed. Japan has a century-long history of modern education but now she cannot even think of doing such things."

Thus our students are growing up to be national cadres.

Graduates from our schools are now devoting themselves to the work of Chongryon for the fatherland and the nation as educationists, political workers, scientists, artistes, sportsmen or press men, and quite a few of them have returned home to participate in the socialist construction.

In Japan which once ruled our country as a colony, our younger generation are growing up to be dependable revolutionaries closely equipped with the Juche idea, highly proud of their country, which is never to be found in the history of any other nations.

A compatriot who came to Japan from south Korea visited the Korean University. A guide told him about the revolutionary activities of the respected and beloved leader at the study hall of his revolutionary history. Looking up at the great leader's portrait the south Korean said in a moved tone: "Everything is clear to me now. I could not understand first, but now I can see with my eyes what brought about good success in Chongryon's national education. General Kim Il Sung, the sun of the nation, is really a great man. Now I can have a great hope for the future of our nation. I've found my spirit at the age of over fifty."

Thanks to the profound care and solicitude of the fatherly leader our democratic national education could bloom splendidly in the alien land despite the desperate manoeuvres of the Japanese reactionaries for assimilation.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"...the Korean youth in Japan must be trained to be useful workers capable of contributing effectively to socialist construction in the homeland."

Indeed, unfathomably deep is the fatherly leader's love for sons and daughters of compatriots in Japan. He cares, like a father more anxious about a child separated from him than one at home, for them to bring them up to be useful men fighting for the country and nation.

To take the educational aid funds for an instance.

For their education he sent 27,832,827,033 *yen* of educational aid funds and stipends 74 times from 1957 to the end of last year. The economic situation was very difficult in our country in 1957. But he sent a huge amount of money, saying that the people in the homeland should help the compatriots undergoing hardships in the alien land to educate their children even if a few factories could not be built in the fatherland. Human history does not know yet such a moving story of noble love for children of overseas compatriots.

He also invites teachers and students of our schools to the homeland to show them their way despite the claims of a busy life.

So our youngsters can grow up most happily even in the alien land to be Koreans, faithful servants of the country, and democratic national education can bloom in Japan for the bright future of the country.

That day I asked my daughter: "Tell the south Korean compatriots who visit your school that their children will also be able to grow up to be true sons and daughters of the nation under the loving care of the great leader Marshal Kim Il Sung, the sun of the nation, after the country's reunification."

Kim Hong Chol

A Modern Fishing Port Born of Talks

Takagi Takeo, Former Editorial Writer of the Japanese Paper "Yomiuri Shimbun"

When we went to the east coast, we were quartered in a whitewashed attractive guest house facing a lighthouse of Cape Soho. The scenery was beautiful with the blue expanse of the sea, across which there are Niigata and Nakhodka.... It was the best place to amuse the weary heart of a traveller.

We left the guest house for the industrial zone of Hungnam. On the way, we entered the bund, only to be greatly surprised. The six-storied buildings lining up in rows along the curved coastal line glittered in dazzling sunrays. They reminded me of the scene of Rio de Janeiro in a picture postcard.

"What are those? Hotels?" I asked the accompanying commentator of *Rodong Sinmun*. "They are the apartment houses of ocean-going fishermen, and this Soho is a fishing port," he replied.

This surprised me again. Because the image of a fishing port printed in my mind was one with its streets filled with stink of fish, fishing nets drying in the sun and people going about in scale-stained full-length rubber boots. And because the fishermen's houses I had seen in south Korea were all the tumble-down straw-thatched cottages.

These nice fishermen's apartment houses were also built at the instruction of President Kim Il Sung.

"While they are out on a deep sea to catch fish, their families keep their houses, feeling anxious about the safety of their husbands or fathers. We must see to it that they live in the houses where they can look out over the sea."

As I heard these words of the President from the commentator, an episode which I had heard in Nampo on the west coast occurred to me.

It was before dawn, one June day, 1957. A man in a lounge suit and a Panama hat halted at the dark pier of the Nampo fishing port and looked around the port. Then he approached a boat.

An elderly fisherman was doing some work on board. The man addressed the fisherman:

"When did you come back from the sea, old man?"

"Oh, I came back late last night."

"Then, when are you going out to the sea again?"

"We intended to go out early this morning, but we can't because those guys on the shore haven't landed fish in time," the fisherman whispered.

"Is your house in Nampo?"

"Yes, it is. It's time to go home for breakfast, but such being the case, even that I can't."

"Do you often enjoy film?"

The fisherman felt somewhat annoyed at the plaguesome questions. Presently the day broke, and he could distinguish the face of his interlocutor. He looked fixedly at the man from the boat. He at last noticed that he bore a striking likeness to the man whom he had always seen in newspapers and in the framed picture hung on the wall of the fishery office.

"What's the matter with you, old man? Do you see movies often?"

"Oh, my eye! It's you, dear leader...."

"Yes, it's me, Kim Il Sung. Well, let me know something more," said the President, smiling.

"Yes, sir. Certainly...." muttered the fisherman. While he was in confusion, the President walked onto the board. This sur-

prised the fisherman all the more. The President put his hand on the old man's shoulder and spoke to him in plain words. Soon the fisherman was completely relaxed and became unreserved.

The President asked him in detail in his usual way and took up a scaly rubber coat on deck. Trying it on, he said:

"Old man, doesn't this raincoat tear easily?"

"Yes, it does. I hope it will be made more durable."

"When you are on the shore, do you go to the barber's?"

"Yes. But the barbershop and bathhouse are a little far off, and, when busy in fishing, I can't go," replied the heavily bearded fisherman.

The President nodded condescendingly and walked back onto the pier. He phoned to the fishery office. Greatly astonished by his unexpected phone call, the office hurriedly organized unloading.

"Marine products should be fresh first of all," he reasoned. "You should unload boats quickly and supply fresh fish to the people."

Walking along with the old fisherman who was going home, the President went to his house. In the kitchen, rice was boiling. He opened the lid of the cooking pot and looked into it. "The rice seems well cooked," he said with an air of satisfaction. In those days the fishermen were preferentially supplied with polished rice.

"By the way, old man, it's pity that the barbershop is far off. And you, hard workers, have to enjoy movies, haven't you?"

He was lost in deep thought for a while.

One year later he paid an official visit to Nampo, accompanied by the Minister of Fishery. As he had promised the old fisherman, he took not only measures to unload fish in an efficient way, but also had barbershops, bathhouses, cinema houses and hospitals newly built in the dwelling quarters of fishermen. Now he visited Nampo to inspect the actual situation. He wished to see the old fisherman, but he was out fishing.

The President's talks with the fisherman 15 years ago have given birth to the Soho fishermen's town, a beautiful town like Rio de Janeiro.

The modern fishermen's town with primary and middle schools and a fishery school, hospitals and nurseries, has thus been built along a sandbeach so that fishermen's families can picture their fathers or husbands out at sea, standing by the windows of their apartment houses.

Proud Success

Agricultural workers of the cooperative farm where Comrade Kim Myong Su works have striven under the banner of three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural, and all received the tractor driver's license recently.

It is really wonderful that all members of a farm, 605, have become tractor drivers.

All the tractor drivers of the farm's mechanization workteam have improved their qualifications.

Last year the farm did all rice-transplanting with machines and introduced mechanization in a greater amount of work and reduced labour investment in every hectare of paddy field by 50 mandays' labour as against the previous year.

Last year it overfulfilled its grain production plan by 15 per cent and surpassed the production targets of vegetable, fruit, meat and cocoon.

Agricultural workers of the farm are striving to continuously increase grain production even after sending 100 hands to other branches through comprehensive mechanization while consolidating already-made achievements.

Samdung—A Historic Place

Samdung-ri, Kangdong County, South Pyongan Province is a glorious village which has a lasting story to be conveyed forever to posterity.

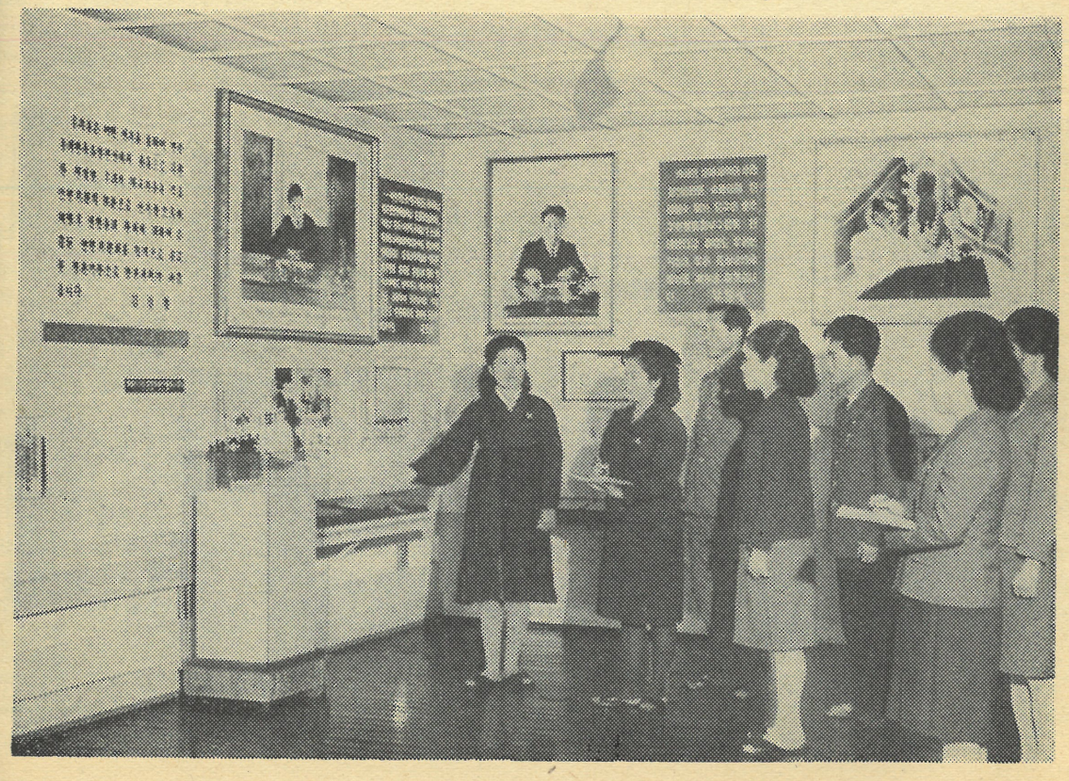
On November 3, 1946, the year following liberation, there was the first democratic election in our country.

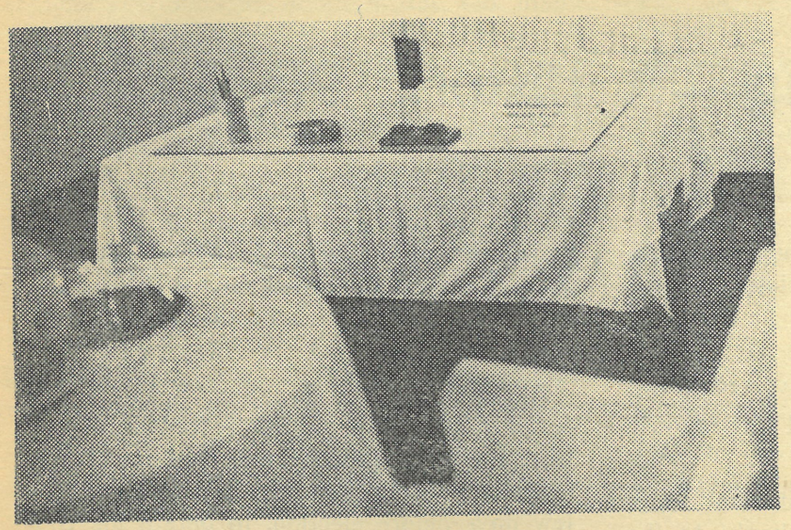
Peasants became owners of land and workers masters of factories thanks to the country's liberation and the whole country seethed with joy and excitement. All people in this land wished to nominate the respected and beloved leader General Kim Il Sung, the great sun of the nation, as their representative in the historic election.

At that time the Samdung people nominated him as the candidate for the deputy from their constituency and sent two representatives to Pyongyang on October 14, a few days before election, to obtain his consent.

He accepted their offer and thanked them for nominating him as the candidate for the

Working people on a visit to the Samdung Revolutionary Museum





The table and chair used by the great leader while giving on-the-spot guidance

deputy and said that he would devotedly work to answer their trust and expectation.

The following day he met again 12 representatives of the political parties and social organizations in the constituency, and promised that he would go there October 16 as the Samdung people wished.

On October 16, the great leader General Kim Il Sung had a historic meeting with the Samdung people who nominated him as the candidate for the first people's deputy, in the playground of the Samdung Primary School.

More than 4,000 people of all strata including the workers of the Hukryong Colliery and Samdung peasants attended the mass meeting to welcome him.

Amidst the enthusiastic cheers of the people he arrived there. The people had spread cotton cloth on the road leading to the meeting place out of their respect for him. But he refused to walk on it, saying: "**Clothes should be made of it for people and I will not tread it.**"

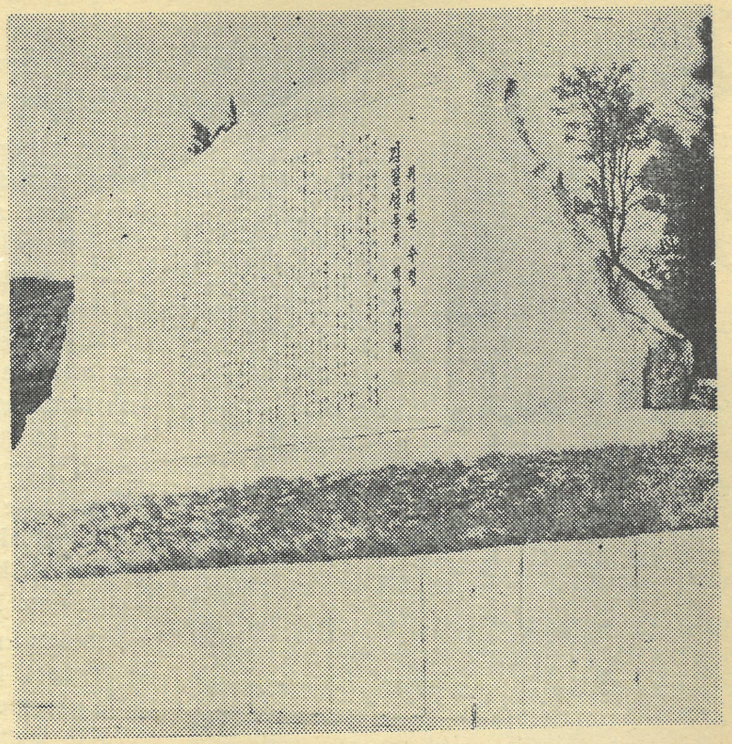
Only after they removed it, he walked.

He dropped in at the sub-county people's committee office for a short rest. Meanwhile he understood the living conditions of the people and the work of the people's committee before he came out to the meeting place.

He mounted the rostrum, extended his greetings to the electors and people present there, and made a historic speech.

He spoke about the then internal and external situation and the significance of the first democratic election, stressed that they should closely rally and fully display patriotism in the election to establish a genuine revolutionary government representing the interests of the workers and peasants and strengthen their government and taught clearly how to build a new state.

At the meeting there were speeches of representatives of the workers and peasants expressing their resolution to faithfully execute his teachings.



The monument to the great leader's revolutionary activities

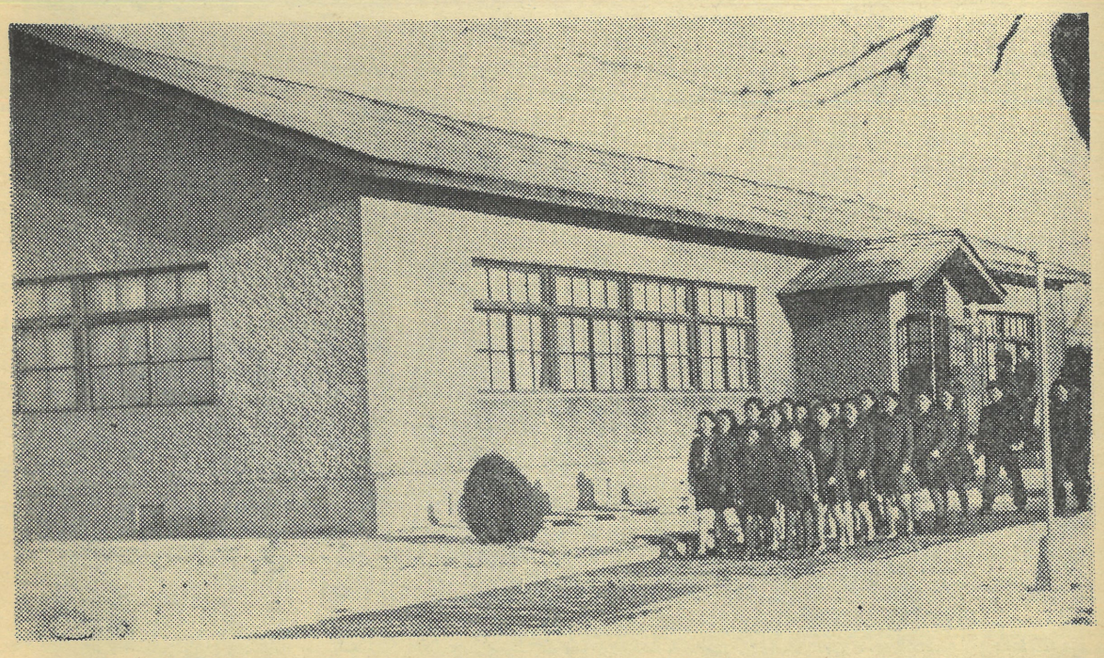
After the meeting he had a round-table talk with the cadres of political parties and social organizations in Samdung sub-county, where he talked about the immediate and future tasks of our country and earnestly instructed them to work with all their might for their own happiness and the welfare of the succeeding generations, for the future of the country and the people.

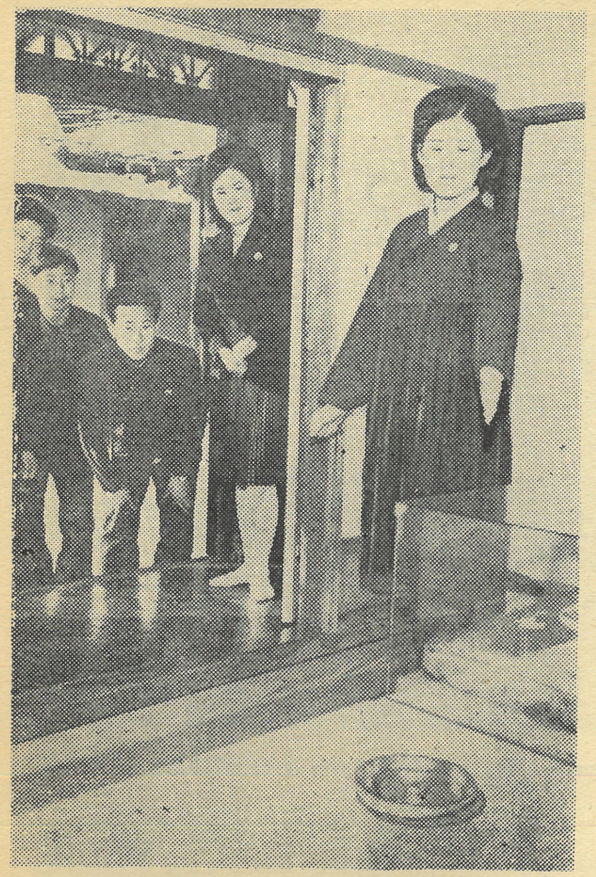
On November 2, 1947, one day before the first anniversary of the democratic election, he called on and talked with the Samdung sub-county people, spoke about his work of one year to the electors and gave precious instructions.

He visited Samdung again in January, 1950 and gave its people valuable teachings, even taking a plain meal with them.

Samdung-ri is such a historic village.

Samdung Revolutionary Museum





Young people see things displayed in the historic house

The people arranged well this village to convey this lasting story forever to posterity.

The then sub-county people's committee office is now used as the Samdung Revolutionary Museum.

The museum kept as it was over thirty years ago displays valuable historic materials before and after the first democratic election including the table and chair used by the great leader while talking with the leading personnel in the sub-county, some of the cotton cloth spread by the people for him and the ballot box used in the election.

A monument was erected at the place where the great leader delivered his historic speech before the electors.

The house where he talked with the representatives of the sub-county people after the meeting is kept as it was. It also displays things used by him.

There is in Samdung-ri the house at which he dropped in in January 1950. It also displays the mementoes of the time.

Today Samdung-ri graced with the visit of the great leader immediately after liberation has now changed into a place good to live in.

Historic Samdung is always alive with visitors. Seeing the things displayed there and hearing the lasting story of those days, they feel boundless pride in living under the loving care of the great leader who brought a new spring of liberation and radically changed the face of Korea.

New Songs

Recently our composers wrote many new songs.

Among them are "Our Lovely Paradisiac Land," "The Potong River Flows Carrying the Song of Paradise" and "Tapping! Let's Discharge Molten Iron."

"Our Lovely Paradisiac Land" sings in praise of the fatherland of Juche, prospering daily under the wise guidance of the great leader and shows our people's resolution to live long in their lovely paradisiac land under his loving care.

"The Potong River Flows Carrying the Song of Paradise" sings of our people's happy life flowering along the river which has turned into a river of paradise under the great leader's tender care.

"Tapping! Let's Discharge Molten Iron" describes with poetic words the great pride and honour of our smelters holding fast to the height of steel.

These songs have strong national flavour and are loved by our people.

Land Where All People Learn to Their Hearts' Content

It was one day in August 1947, two years following the country's liberation.

A country woman came to Pyongyang with the best grain she had reaped from her farmland for the first time in her life to thank General Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader, who liberated the country from the Japanese imperialists and distributed land among the peasants.

She was Li Gye San who had worked as a maidservant for a landlord at Okdong-ri, Pyonggang County, Kangwon Province, during the Japanese imperialist rule.

Busy as he was guiding the state cares, the respected and beloved leader divided his time and received her.

While talking with her he learned that her village had no middle school and said earnestly that it would be better for her to help build a school in her village with that grain and that they should join efforts to build a fine school for the education of the rising generation.

These words move people. The education of the new generation was so important for him and he asked her to help build a school with even a small amount of grain she carried.

Difficult was the educational situation of our country immediately after liberation as a result of the Japanese imperialist colonial rule.

Since then our education has made signal progress.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

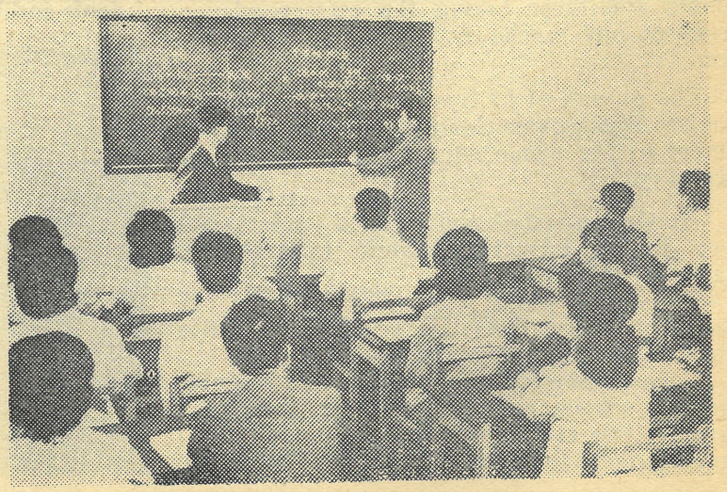
"The brilliant success we have gained in education is unprecedented in our nation's history. It is a greatest and most magnificent and worthy achievement, attainable only in the era of the Workers' Party."

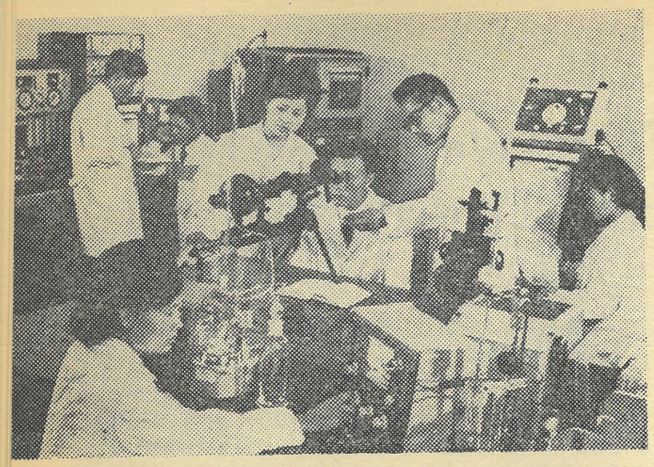
After she returned to her village, she, together with her villagers, built a school as he instructed. Today her village boasts of a fine senior middle school and a primary school.

In the pre-liberation days there was not a single primary school graduate in the village. But now it has scores of agronomists and assistant agronomists who splendidly manage their cooperative farm.

Li Gye San could not read and write when she met the fatherly leader. But now she has graduated from a college and become an agronomist, chairwoman of the cooperative farm management board, Labour Heroine

Students of a factory college, a study-while-working educational establishment





Students of the Hamhung Chemical Industry College carrying on experiments

and Deputy to the Supreme People's Assembly.

Pyonggang County, like Okdong-ri, has changed.

Today the county, where there was only a single primary school in the pre-liberation days, has above 50 schools including a higher farm-machine specialized school, a higher physics specialized school, senior middle schools and primary schools and over 270 kindergartens and nurseries.

The children making up one-third of the county population get free education under the system of compulsory 11-year education. More than a half of the county population study or are brought up at state expense when we take into account even college students and those taking the correspondence courses and creche and kindergarten children.

The growth of Li Gye San and the change of her Pyonggang County show the development of the whole educational work in our country.

As the respected and beloved leader said, we started educational work from scratch after liberation.

There was not a single university in our country before liberation, and each province had only a few secondary schools.

Today, however, every village has a senior middle school, and all the rising generation receive free compulsory education. Our country has more than 160 colleges and 600 higher specialized schools, plus the study-while-working educational institutions.

Our students count more than five million, and, if nursery and kindergarten children are added, their figure runs to 8.6 million.

All our people study.

Our working people study every Saturday and attend lecture every Wednesday and study two hours every day. Officials take a training course for one month a year.

We owe this great change in socialist education to the brilliant guidance of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

He gave top priority to the establishment of colleges even in the difficult conditions immediately after liberation and to the building of schools in the postwar days when everything remained totally ruined by the war.

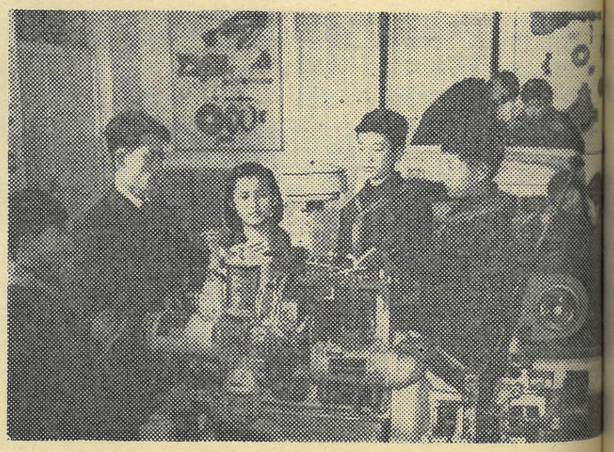
Under his sagacious guidance and deep concern we have trained a million-strong army of intellectuals who are admirably managing all factories, enterprises and state and economic institutions.

Literally ours has turned into a "land of education" where all people study.

Under the rays of the great leader's "Theses on Socialist Education" our socialist education is making marked progress, and we are striving to introduce compulsory higher education and intellectualize all members of society.

Li Yong Sik

Study group activity at the Pyongyang Students and Children's Palace



POEM

A SONG OF REJOICING

Dabal Kazi Tuladhar
Asan, Katmandu

O, our brother Kim Il Sung!
We rejoice to celebrate your happy birthday,
Like the sun rising to banish the dark night,
You were born in a small hut of a country
Shadowed under the clouds of a neighbour's aggression.

The small farmhouse in Mangyongdae,
Where you were born and brought up,
Is today the pilgrimage of "happiness for the majority,"
The source of inspiration for world revolution,
For peace, progress and prosperity
The support and guide for the oppressed and exploited
And the great glory of Korea and the Korean people.

Your unrivalled courage and immortal exploits
Have astonished the world.
And your brilliant Juche idea
Has become a unique model.
You who are striving relentlessly
For farm mechanization and automation,
For introducing a brilliant education system,
For bringing up able builders of communism,
For carrying out ideological, technical, cultural revolutions,
For spreading a network of irrigation canals everywhere,
And establishing dwelling homes and health resorts for all
And for smashing once for all the hated imperialists,
And for pulling down the partition wall between the north and the south

You, such a leader
Whom we feel glory to accept as our brother.

MANGYONGDAE Attracts People

Every year I visit Mangyongdae on April 15, the greatest national holiday. This year too we left our factory for the old house at Mangyongdae.

The comfortable warm spring breeze was fanning the branches of willows whose light green sap rose. Our bus ran towards the cradle of revolution Mangyongdae along the crystal-clear Taedong-gang River. We were all happy.

A group of cheerful girls started to sing in praise of Mangyongdae:

Blue waters of the Taedong-gang gather
Flying birds stop to sing
At the foot of the beautiful hill
of Mangyongdae
There is the historic house
of revolutionaries.

Other people in the bus joined them and their singing turned into a chorus echoing around through the window.

Soon the bus entered the expressway. It will gather speed and reach Mangyongdae in a twinkle, I thought. But it moved more slowly. I looked out of the window. The air-strip-like highway was full of buses and cars in one direction under the warm spring sun. All were heading for Mangyongdae. I looked at the great flow of vehicles full of emotion. Little girls of a kindergarten, with lovely ribbons on their heads, were merrily singing in a bus in front. Lads and lasses waved their hands through the windows in a bus behind. In another bus grandpa and grandma were also seen chatting with their son and daughter-in-law with their little granddaughter, who wore the rainbow-striped coat and a beautiful pigtail ribbon, on the lap.

Buses and cars came thick and fast, carrying people in their holiday best. They differed in occupation, age and living place, but their hearts beat as one. They boundlessly respect and wish to be loyal to the great leader and Mangyongdae, his birthplace, is near and dear to their hearts.

At their sight I recalled what the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung had said to his men during the anti-Japanese armed struggle:

...Mangyongdae is where I grew up.... As all of you love your native places, so I love Mangyongdae! Every blade of grass and every tree in the homeland bear the love and care of our people. The trees I planted in my home village, too, must have grown much now. How can we restrain ourselves from thinking of, loving and valuing all these things?....

I also recollected with deep emotion the brilliant revolutionary achievements of the great leader fighting all his life for the country's independence and the people's freedom and liberation.

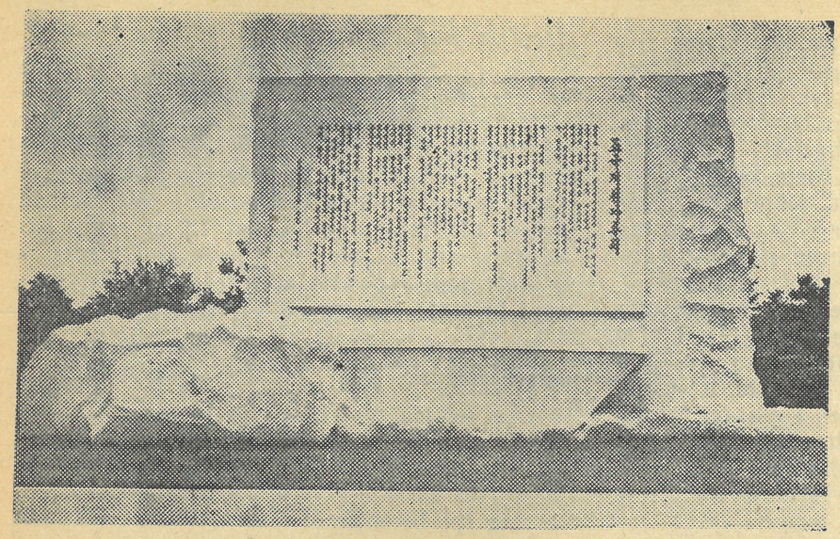
He was born at Mangyongdae as the hope of the whole nation when our people were suffering from lost nationhood and their history of five thousand years and brilliant culture were under the bloody jackboots of the Japanese imperialists. He left the old house of Mangyongdae at 13 to save his country and people from ruin and waged a bloody anti-Japanese struggle for 20 years and brought the spring of liberation.

His birth fundamentally changed the lot of our people.

Our people who lived in poverty in ramshackle thatched house in the past lead a happy life, envying nothing in the world, in multi-storied modern apartment houses, enjoying the benefits of free medical treatment and education.

They are now free from worries about food, clothing and housing, education of their children, medical care, tax and debt and

Working people visit the home of the great leader's birth at Mangyongdae



The monument erected at the Chogukgaeson (Triumphal Return Home) Ferry to commemorate the day when the great leader came back to his home village, Mangyongdae, after a 20-year absence

enjoy an independent, creative life to their hearts' content with true human rights and dignity.

As they have the great leader, they have emerged from the status of objects of history and can fulfil the role of full-fledged masters in the revolution and construction in this era of independence when human dignity is valued most.

Every day since national liberation has been a festive day for our people and a new life has fully bloomed under the tender care of the fatherly leader.

Thirty-five years after liberation is but a moment in our long history. But in this short period of time our people realized what they had desired thousands of years and enjoy even the joy to be had in the distant future.

That is why our people visit Mangyongdae on April 15 every year, the greatest holiday of our nation, feeling heartily grateful to him for his love and solicitude.

As we have the cradle of revolution, Mangyongdae, the birthplace of the great leader, the liberator of our nation and the sun of the revolution, we could have the genuine people's revolutionary power and towns and villages full of happiness.

Since she has the thatched house of Mangyongdae where the great leader was born shedding the dawn of national liberation on the land darkened by the clouds of national ruin, Korea could be liberated and have honour.

It is here at Mangyongdae that a new historical era, the Juche era, started and all our happiness, delight and future have their roots.

With this thought I looked out of the window. It seemed to me all the roads radiating in all directions of the country start from the thatched house of Mangyongdae.

True, Mangyongdae is the spiritual birthplace of our people.

I awoke from meditation, turned my eyes outside, and uttered in spite of myself, "Here we are, Mangyongdae!"

I got off the bus, feasting my eyes on green pines, pink azaleas blooming at the foot of Mangyong Hill and other trees and plants.

Mangyongdae was bubbling over with animation and excitement; it was a sea of people who came from all over the land to learn from the great leader and his revolutionary family.

I mingled with the visitors with perfectly pure loyal hearts and proceeded to the old thatched house, straightening myself with a deep feeling of respect.

I cried to myself:

You steady streams of people coming to Mangyongdae,
Go forever along this road of invariable loyalty
Singing of the sun of Juche!

Kim Sok Chon

"WE HEARTILY RESPECT GENERAL KIM IL SUNG"

The south Korean people, who are fighting vigorously for democratization of society and the country's reunification, boundlessly respect and adore the great leader Marshal Kim Il Sung, the sun of the nation.

In a professor's house in Songbuk Ward, Seoul, the professor and his students talked about the fatherland. The professor said: "The true fatherland of our people is just the warm bosom of the great leader General Kim Il Sung, the sun of the nation."

He continued: "Whom should we south Korean people trust our fate to? Only to the great leader General Kim Il Sung, the sun of the nation. He is the national hero and peerless patriot our people began to look up to as the brilliant commander of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, as the lodestar for national liberation half a century ago. As we south Korean people have the great General as the sun of the nation, we could live with hope even when we suffered from lost nationhood and can see the bright future even in the darkness. Let us all faithfully follow him and unite our will and strength to make his rays reach our people in this rough world and to enjoy all happiness under his loving care."

A student said in an excited tone: "I'll become a soldier fighting to put into practice the lofty intention of great General Kim Il Sung. This is my own choice. To become his soldier is my faith, my will and all of my life."

Another student expressed his resolution: "I'll fight with all youthful vigor to restore democracy and become a true son of our independent country.

I pledge myself never to turn aside from this road even an inch."

A certain Li in Inchon said:

"No one else in the world can match General Kim Il Sung. Under his wise government the people in the north live free from worries about jobs, education of their children and medical care. I quite envy them. I shall have nothing more to wish for if I die after I live under his tender care."

A certain Pak, who lost his job on account of the closure of his factory, said to his mates: "Having lost my livelihood, I feel a strong desire to enjoy General Kim Il Sung's government. Only when south Korea comes under his government the jobless like us can have employment and all people can live well." A worker in Yongdungpo Ward, Seoul, said to people: "We must reform this south Korean society unfit for human habitation. Let's unite, democratize it and reunify the country."

A peasant surnamed Pak in Yongdok County, North Kyongsang Province, failed in farming last year as he planted the rice forced upon him by the puppets and his family of seven was in dire straits. Another peasant Chong said to sighing Pak: "In the north the peasants reap bumper harvest every year thanks to the policy of General Kim Il Sung for them."

Then, a peasant surnamed Li said: "I quite envy the peasants in the north. I long for the early reunification of the north and the south to live in such an earthly paradise." He went on full of confidence: "Only when we receive great General Kim Il Sung's government we can reap rich harvest and live well."

A certain Rim in Inchon, Kyonggi Province, said: "The reunification of the country we thirst for will be achieved if we follow

General Kim Il Sung's reunification policy." Saying yes, a certain Hwang stressed: "The great General's proposals for reunification are all just and realistic. Indeed, he is the sun of the nation and the lodestar for reunification."

Sometime ago, at an alley in Seoul, people stopped at a quiet song:

General Kim Il Sung is the sun, our sun
Brightens our minds, dispelling darkness
Gives hope and confidence and trains
hero-soldiers

....

It was the "Song of the Sun" loved by the south Korean people.

Two young men said to each other in a touched voice:

"What a great inspiration the song gives to our hearts!"

"Really, the song gives encouragement and confidence to our hearts following only the great General."

"We people heartily respect General Kim Il Sung, the sun of the nation, as one."

"You're right. Our people are living with a hope for the future, singing the song of the sun. Let's be faithful to the great General in any adversities for the cause of democracy...."

Many leaflets were scattered at different places in Pusan, inspiring people with boundless respect for the great leader. They read:

"Citizens! With the birth of great General Kim Il Sung, the legendary hero and the peerless patriot, on April 15, 1912, our nation have become a happy people who have the sun of the nation, the sun of mankind, only one in the world. The sunlights are bright. Let's offer our deep gratitude and pledge of loyalty to General Kim Il Sung. Bright is our future. Greeting the greatest national holiday, let's put greater spurs to our grand march for democracy and reunification."

The earnest desire of the south Korean people to enjoy a happy life under the loving care of the great leader in the reunified country will surely come true.

1932 1980

Glorious Path

This April we jubilantly celebrate the 48th birthday of the Korean People's Army in the solemn circumstances in which the whole country is seething with a vigorous struggle to greet the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea with high political zeal and splendid labour achievements.

On April 25, 1932, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, in the uniform made by his mother and with the pistol left by his father in his belt, proclaimed to the world the birth of the first Juche-type revolutionary armed forces on the high hill of Antu.

Robbed of their country by the Japanese imperialists, our people underwent immeasurable misfortunes and sufferings and shed salt tears.

The participants in the volunteer army struggle and the independence movement were scatterd by the strong armed forces of the aggressors and the patriots were more ruthlessly suppressed by the enemy.

At such a historical moment when the fate of the nation was at stake our people eagerly desired to have their own strong revolutionary armed forces with which to destroy the Japanese imperialist aggressors, liberate their country and become the full-fledged masters of a rich and strong, independent state.

Their earnest desire was met by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the legendary hero and the great revolutionary leader.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The Japanese imperialists, the robbers, are ruling our country and imposing colonial slavery upon the Korean people by dint of the counterrevolutionary armed forces. Without weapons we cannot defeat the Japanese imperialists, who are armed to the teeth, nor can we achieve the liberation and independence of the country."

The great leader, basing himself on the immortal Juche idea, cleared up the revolutionary truth that the masses of the people could free themselves from exploitation and subordination only by their own efforts and achieve national and class liberation only by breaking counterrevolutionary violence with revolutionary violence.

"Weapons are our life and soul! Oppose armed force with armed force!"

Thus appealing to the people, the great leader trained the core elements of the armed struggle in vast areas and then proclaimed to the world the birth of the glorious Korean People's Revolutionary Army, the genuine armed forces of the people which the Korean people had longed for.

The creation of the KPRA was indeed a great event in the national history of 5,000 years.

With the birth of the KPRA our people had their genuine revolutionary armed forces and the anti-Japanese national-liberation movement in our country rose to a higher stage with armed struggle as its main form.

The great leader defined it as the fundamental principle in building the revolutionary armed forces to establish the ideological system of Juche in the revolutionary ranks and firmly guarantee the Party's leadership of the armed ranks, carried it into effect, and thereby trained the KPRA into an invincible revolutionary army closely united by one ideology, a genuine people's army boundlessly faithful to the fatherland and the revolution.

Upholding the red flag with an unshakable faith and iron will, he defeated the million-strong army of the Japs by the strategy and tactics of Juche, and ushered in a new era of national-liberation war in colonies.

With huge military forces, economic potentialities and colonial-fascist ruling machinery the Japanese imperialist brigands bragged of their "might" and bluffed likening the revolutionary armed forces of our people to a millet in the ocean, and they permanently mobilized hundreds of thousands of troops to "wipe out" the KPRA.

But the enemy grossly miscalculated.

From the first days of armed struggle, the great leader wisely guided the KPRA to fight, securing by itself weapons, ammunitions and other things needed for the struggle.

With his flexible guerrilla tactics and superb art of command he overpowered the numerical and technical superiority of the enemy and won battle after battle.

All "encircling operations" of the enemy fell through and the "ever-victorious" veteran commanders and "punitive troops" of the Japs were cut down like grass.

Miserable defeats of Japs in Xiaowangqing, Laoheishan, the Karim-chon Stream, Taehongdan, Hongqihe and other places shook their colonial ruling system to its very foundation and the enemy trembled with fear.

The great leader led the arduous anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle to victory and liberated the country and built up the brilliant revolutionary traditions of our Party, the permanent foundation stone of our revolution.

After liberation these revolutionary traditions became the strong historical roots of our Party and revolution and our revolutionary armed forces, and the Korean People's Army, the successor of the KPRA, has creditably safeguarded the socialist fatherland of Juche and national dignity as an invincible revolutionary army.

Looking back on the glorious revolutionary path, our people express deep thanks to the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and are full of a resolution to be true to him and the glorious Party.

Kim Ryong Gu

Thought on Complete National Equality and Independence

The immortal Juche idea shows the way to win complete national equality and independence against all forms of national inequality and subjugation and build a new world free from domination and subjection.

President Kim Il Sung said:

"All nations are equal and have the solemn right of national self-determination of deciding their own destinies for themselves." (Kim Il Sung, Selected Works, Eng. ed., Vol. IV, p. 555.)

There are many nations in the world—some are big and others small, and some have a long history and culture and others not. But they are all equal and independent in their rights and position.

All nations have the solemn right of national self-determination of deciding their destinies for themselves. No nation can decide the destiny of other nations and interfere in their internal affairs.

The destiny of a nation is decided not by outside force but by internal one. Nations therefore have the right to settle their problems by themselves as master of their destiny and decide all their lines and policies on their judgement and faith in keeping with their interests and specific conditions of their countries.

All nations are also equal in international relations and have the equal right in the settlement of international problems.

As there can be no inequality in human rights, there can be no discrimination in the rights and position of nations nor can there be senior and junior or domination and subjection in the relations among nations. Principles of equality, independence, mutual respect, non-interference in other's internal affairs and mutual benefit can be the only norm of the relations among nations.

The thought on complete national equality and independence clarified by the Juche idea is based on firm faith in the creative ability of all nations.

Nations are not only equal in their rights and position but also have no inborn difference in their creative ability to carve out their destinies and transform the world. All nations have the ability to bear the responsibility for their destinies and work them out by themselves and have talent and wisdom with which to build by themselves a new society, run state, economic and cultural institutions and develop science and technology and create their culture. So they can contribute to human progress and the enrichment of the treasure house of human culture and to the solution of international problems and the development of international relations.

Of course nations have certain characteristics in their development and the level of their development is different. Today many nations belonging to the new-emerging forces are less developed economically and culturally. This is entirely due to the protracted colonial rule of the imperialists. The imperialists plundered the oppressed peoples in their colonies without limit, totally destroyed their national economy and culture, prevented them from displaying their independent and creative ability and wisdom and made them ignorant. That is why the peoples of the new-emerging countries making up the great majority of the world population are less developed.

There is nothing unchangeable in the world, and everything changes according to time and conditions. The time has gone never to return when the imperialists could lord it over the world. There is no doubt that if the peoples of the new-emerging countries who have appeared as masters of their destinies and masters dominating the world give full play to their unused strength and wisdom they can overcome their economic and cultural lag and be developed nations in a short time.

There is no inborn difference in the ability of nations. Foolish and absurd are racism attempting to find in racial difference the natural basis of inequality in human spiritual and physical capacities and preaching the "superiority" of the white race and the "inferiority" of the colored race and the argument of flunkey-traitors about the "inferiority" of their nations.

Biological difference of races formed in the early stage of human emergence cannot have any influence on the ability of man as a social being and of nation as a social community of men. Inherently "inferior nations" don't exist.

All nations have an unbounded ability to understand and transform the world and can carve out their own future and build a new society with their strength and wisdom.

What is important is to discard the spirit of slavish submission, know well that nations must carve out their destinies by themselves, have faith in their ability and to struggle.

The great Juche idea not only resolutely champions complete national equality and independence but also scientifically clarifies the way for each nation to be fully equal and independent.

All nations are equal and independent. But their equality and independence are not realized of themselves.

Nations can be practically equal and independent only when they have political, economic and military strength and when all manner of obstacles to independence are overcome.

The important task set before the peoples of the new-emerging countries to end all kinds of national inequality and subjugation and become powerful and independent nations is to firmly establish Juche in all areas of the revolution and construction, have strong spirit of national independence and national pride, set up an independent government which neither dances to others' tune nor depends on foreign forces, and build a developed independent national economy, a national culture and strong defences for self-guard.

To thoroughly rid the people's minds of all ideas of slavish submission including flunkeyism and national nihilism and raise their consciousness of national independence and national pride is prerequisite to the thorough establishment of Juche in all areas of the revolution and construction and an absolute must for making nations independent. Only by so doing can nations defend their position and rights as independent nations even in difficult conditions and mobilize their inexhaustible creative wisdom and zeal to the maximum in the struggle to build a new, rich and strong country, a new prosperous society.

The establishment of an independent government is essential to be politically independent and make a nation master of its destiny. Only an independent government can repel resolutely outside pressure and consolidate political independence.

Economic liberation, together with the consolidation of political independence, is the most important task confronting the developing nations at present.

Economic independence is the material basis of political independence, and without economic independence a nation is inevitably subordinated to others politically and reduced to a colonial slave. Economic dependence brings political subordination, and economic inequality leads to political inequality. Only when a nation has built a strong independent economy can it be fully equal with other nations, properly exercise sovereignty and say and do what it wants to.

In order to build an independent national economy the developing countries must fully mobilize their potentiality and at the same time strengthen economic and technical cooperation with other new-emerging countries and abolish the old international economic order set up by the imperialists and establish a new and just one based on equality and independence.

For complete national equality and independence the new-emerging countries must

strive to establish Juche in all areas of the revolution and construction and closely unite and intensify the struggle against all forms of dominationism including imperialism and colonialism.

Only through energetic struggle against imperialism and dominationism they can consolidate national independence and achieve independent development and build a new world free from all sorts of domination and subordination.

Dominationism is a counterrevolutionary ideological trend going against the trend of our independent era and the common target of struggle of the world revolutionary peoples.

As long as there remains dominationism violating the independence of other countries, oppressing and controlling other nations and peoples and sacrificing their interests the new-emerging countries can neither defend national independence nor be free and happy.

It is especially imperative for the non-aligned countries, the new-emerging countries, to unite firmly and intensify the struggle against imperialism and dominationism because the imperialists and dominationists are engrossed in the expansion of the sphere of influence and are stepping up their moves to divide and estrange these countries and bring them under their control.

If these countries fight in close unity, firmly maintaining independence, resolutely repelling foreign interference and respecting independence, no dominationist force can gain footing in the non-aligned movement.

When all forms of dominationism including imperialism and colonialism do not exist national liberation will be really complete and final, a new world created and nations will never repeat the history of disgrace.

The thought on complete national equality and independence clarified by the Juche idea is of great significance in the development of nations and international relations.

This thought paves the way for the new-emerging countries to uphold national independence and dignity and build a new prosperous society.

Independence is the life and soul of a nation. Independence is the sure guarantee of national welfare and honour. Only the independent nation can be really sovereign and prosperous.

Experience shows that if the newly-independent countries depend on foreign forces they are subjugated again to the imperialists and if they maintain independence they can defend sovereignty and freedom and achieve national prosperity and welfare.

The thought on complete national equality and independence also shows the real way to develop the relations of friendship and cooperation among nations on a firm basis.

Respect for independence is prerequisite to and basis of unity and cooperation among nations. The friendly and cooperative relations among nations therefore can be established and developed only on the principle of equality and mutual respect. When the principle of equality and independence is violated the relations among nations cannot be friendly, dispute may arise and the world cannot be peaceful.

If this is allowed among the non-aligned countries they can neither maintain independence nor carry out the revolution and construction well and unite for the common cause of anti-imperialism and independence.

All this clearly shows that the thought on complete national equality and independence expounded by the Juche idea is of great import in the development of the nations and international relations.

This thought set out by the respected and beloved leader President Kim Il Sung is a great idea showing the principle and way to settle the national problem in our independent age and the way to build a new world free from domination and subjugation and guaranteeing full national prosperity and development.

Strong Juche Industry

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said: **"1979 was a year of brilliant victories when great successes were achieved in all fields of the building of socialism."**

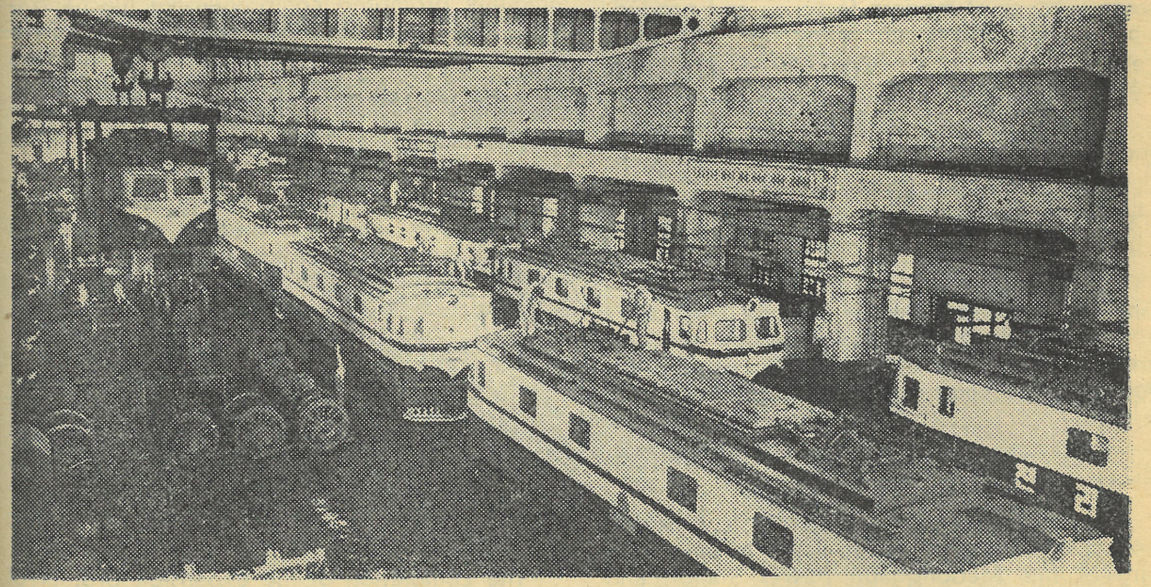
Under the wise guidance of the great leader our people achieved brilliant successes in the socialist construction last year, the second year of the grand Second Seven-Year Plan. One of the greatest successes was that we further strengthened our Juche industry and socialist independent national economy.

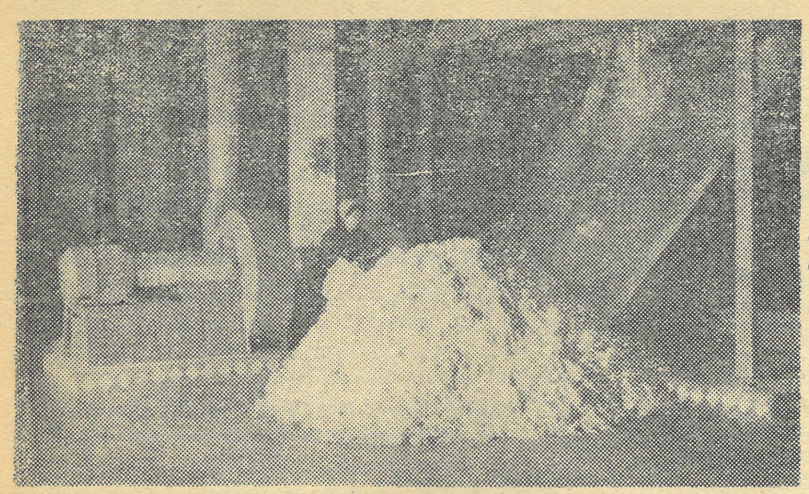
Last year we carried out the national economic plan 25 days ahead of schedule, and our total industrial output value increased to 115 per cent as compared with 1978.

High growth of production was effected in all industrial branches including power, metallurgical, chemical and building-materials industries. Compared with 1978, the output of electric power rose to 114 per cent, rolled steel to 115 per cent, chemical fertilizer to 113 per cent and cement to 121 per cent.

The Juche character of our industry further strengthened.

Production of electric locomotives increases





Chemical fibre is mass-produced

Last year we created new industrial branches, further improved the structure and thus made it more diversified and independent.

The construction of the Youth Chemical Complex with a urea fertilizer factory, a high-pressure polyethylene factory and an Orlon factory made our chemical industry a more diversified and powerful one with organic and inorganic chemical industries.

Many important industry bases including the second general processing shop and the first sheet metal processing shop of the Taean Heavy Machine Combine started operation and a large number of modern factories and production establishments including the 110-metre revolving furnace of the Tanchon Magnesia Factory were built.

Truck and tractor industries became more independent.

There also appeared many factories producing goods needed for raising the material and cultural standards of the people.

The Pyongsong Synthetic Leather Factory and the Pyongyang Aeguk *Okdang* Sugar Factory started operation, gladdening our working people who were making a general onward movement to carry out the Second Seven-Year Plan.

Our power and raw material bases further strengthened.

Thanks to the heroic labour of the constructors a great headway was made in the building of the Taedonggang Power Station and the construction of medium and small water-power stations was promoted vigorously at various places. Thus great progress was made in exploiting our rich water-power ressources and strengthening our power bases.

We brought about a steady upswing in production from the beginning of last year. This was possible because we gave definite precedence to the mining industry according to the Party policy.

We decisively kept dirt-removal and tunnelling ahead of mining, enlarged and modernized mining machines and equipment and mightily promoted comprehensive mechanization of pit operations. As a result, unprecedented innovation took place in the production of coal, the main source of our fuel and power and a precious resource essential for our Juche industry.

The whole country strongly supported the coal mining industry and reinforced the mines with a large number of modern machines and equipment, and many large winches were installed at collieries to markedly increase their transport capacity.

The workers of the Anju Coal Mining Complex successfully carried out the reconstruction and expansion project to increase the coal production capacity of their complex to 15 million tons in near future, and large, medium and small coal mines were developed at different places, so that the demand of the national economy for coal was fully met.

The completion of the expansion project of the Musan Mine, the second-stage project of the Ponghwa Chemical Factory and the Aoji Chemical Factory will further strengthen the mineral production bases and chemical industry bases of the country.

Big modern factories rise one after another in our country at a time when the whole world is suffering from fuel and raw-material crises. We can be justly proud of this.

The brilliant reality of our country is entirely due to the wise guidance of the great leader who set forth the line of building an independent national economy and made every effort to strengthen our Juche industry.

Taking into account the importance of capital construction in strengthening the Juche industry, he put forward the only correct policy of capital construction and wisely organized and guided the whole Party and all the people to implement it.

Last year he gave on-the-spot guidance in the construction of the Taean Heavy Machine Combine many times and kindly taught what to do to complete it at an early date.

There is no construction site in our country which did not get his wise guidance.

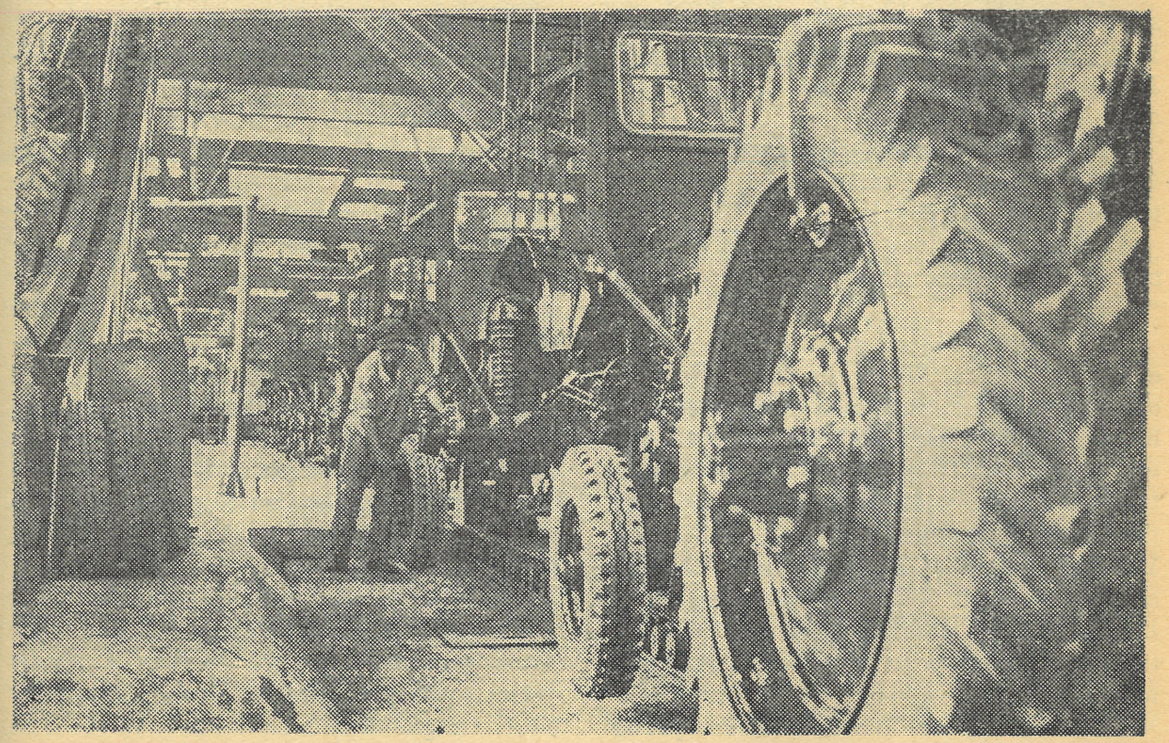
Upholding his instructions given at the 19th Plenary Meeting of the Fifth Central Committee of the WPK and his New Year Address for this year, our people are now working great miracles and innovations in our socialist construction this year too.

Under the militant slogan **"Let us meet the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea with high political zeal and splendid labour achievements!"** put forward by him our people are successfully carrying out the tasks for the third year of the grand Second Seven-Year Plan at the Chollima speed spurred on by the speed campaign.

This year will witness signal progress in the execution of the new long-term plan and many monumental structures will rise in our country and our Juche industry further strengthen.

Kwon In Son

Workers of the Kumsong Tractor Plant making innovations in tractor production



THIS IS HOW WE DID

FORMATION OF YOUTH ORGANIZATION IN OUR COUNTRY

Our people achieved national independence as a result of the victory of the glorious anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle and started to build a new life. They were confronted with an important task of firmly uniting all patriotic democratic forces and building a democratic, independent and sovereign state. This was the only way to defend national independence and further advance the victorious revolution. But this was not a royal road.

The US imperialists occupied illegally the southern half of our country after the end of World War II. They, replacing the defeated Japanese imperialists, worked frantically to make Korea their colony.

The domestic reactionaries, encouraged by the US imperialists, manoeuvred cunningly to keep their old positions.

Availing themselves of liberation, all hues of political brokers came out with self-styled "lines."

The complex political situation was reflected in the political life of our youth. The revolutionary zeal of our youth who greeted liberation was sky-high. But they did not know where and how to go in the complicated situation. Various youth organizations such as the Young Communist League, the Liberation Youth League, the "Peasant Youth League" and the Students' Union, appeared at different places and were carrying out their activities separately with their own slogans and with no central organs.

They were opposed to each other and young men were scattered and were following the situation.

If such a situation was left alone youth would split up and our revolution would lose many youth.

Unity or division was the alternative left to them.

It was the great leader of our people Comrade Kim Il Sung, the sun of the nation and the legendary hero, that saved this situation on which the future of the youth movement depended.

He who had crowned the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle with brilliant victory and returned in triumph put forward the policy of building a single mass youth organization on the basis of a scientific analysis of the political situation and the real state of the youth movement in our country immediately after liberation and, through his wise leadership, brought about the close unity of the youth and paved the way to the sound development of the youth movement.

"Patriotic youth, unite under the banner of democracy!"—this was the militant slogan of unity and cohesion put forward by him immediately after liberation to prevent split of youth and unite broad sections of youth in a single youth organization.

Under this revolutionary slogan he set forth a wise policy of dissolving the YCL and other youth organizations and forming a single mass youth organization, the Democratic Youth League (DYL).

Establishing a single mass youth organization was the only correct policy proceeding from the basic interest of the Korean revolution to build a democratic, independent and sovereign state.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The founding of the Democratic Youth League is not for satisfying the political lust of a few people but for uniting all the youths of Korea and thus successfully building an independent democratic state which will provide our people with a happy life. In other words, the formation of the DYL is urgent to carry out the revolutionary tasks before us."

The first and foremost task set before the Korean people in building an independent, sovereign and democratic state was to carry out the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal, democratic revolution to eliminate the remnant forces of Japanese imperialism and the feudal forces and realize true people's democracy.

This task could be fulfilled only by the internal forces of the nation, that is, by the united strength of all patriotic and democratic forces of the nation. No one else could build an independent state in place of the Korean people.

Making revolution with the nation's own forces was the basic stand the Korean people had invariably held fast to since the first days of the glorious anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle.

To split the ranks of youth into many youth organizations ran counter to the vital interests and fundamental stand of the Korean people.

The YCL didn't agree with the character of the Korean revolution and level of the consciousness of youth at that time. Under the banner of the YCL we could neither unite broad sections of youth nor enlist them in the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal, democratic revolution.

The only correct way to unite broad strata of youth as a single political force was to organize the Democratic Youth League as a single mass youth organization under the banner of democracy.

To establish a single mass youth organization conformed with the aspiration and peculiarities of youth. Youth are sensitive to the new and like advancing. If youth organization was set up with a few core elements those excluded would have neither hope for the future nor fighting spirit and would degenerate. But if the broad sections of youth were united into one organization and educated, the advanced would play the leading role and the less advanced would follow the former and vigorously fight together with them for the bright future.

The establishment of a mass youth organization was urgent to solve the problem of the unemployed young men immediately following liberation.

In order to give them employment we had to rapidly restore factories and ore and coal mines destroyed by the Japanese imperialists and build new factories and enterprises in large numbers. To do so we had to mobilize all manpower, materials, funds, technique, particularly the strength, technique and talents of vigorous young men. This problem could be solved smoothly only by founding a mass organization uniting youth. Of course it was not an easy task to unite in a single organization youth of all strata with various socio-economic backgrounds. To this end certain conditions were needed.

The Korean youth were maltreated and humiliated and had no hope for the future and their independence was trampled underfoot in the pre-liberation days. After liberation they did not want to be colonial slaves again and all ardently desired to build a democratic independent state which would guarantee them true freedom and happiness and were full of patriotic zeal to fight bravely to do so.

The common desire and aspiration of the youth who loved the country and democracy

and wanted national prosperity provided a possibility for uniting them in a single youth organization.

In view of the character of the revolution and its mission and of the peculiarities and aspiration of the youth the establishment of a single mass youth organization was the matured and urgent demand of the revolution and feasible.

Of course there arose many practical problems in uniting all segments of youth in a single organization.

Under the wise guidance of the great leader all problems arising therefrom were correctly solved.

The most important of all in forming a single youth organization was to build a strong leading force and thoroughly prevent the infiltration of the reactionary forces.

To build a mass youth organization does not mean opening the door to the reactionaries. They should be thoroughly isolated and the door kept close to them. As the youth had different socio-economic backgrounds and they varied in ideological consciousness, core elements leading them to realize the common aim were needed. These principles were strictly observed in our country.

As a result, a tiny handful of pro-Japanese elements and traitors to the nation were excluded from the objects of unity and youth who loved the country and democracy were all united into the organization, irrespective of party affiliation, religious belief, property status and education.

Youth of worker and peasant origin making up the absolute majority of youth and the main force of the revolution were accepted first and made the leading force. This prevented the youth movement from swinging to the right and brought about the strong unity and cohesion of youth.

Another important thing in building a mass youth organization was to correctly solve the student problem.

At first some students of propertied classes advocated that students should join not the Democratic Youth League but the Students' Union and the union should not merge with the DYL. This meant the split of youth.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"If... they organize a separate Students' Union..., they will be making a mistake. This would be tantamount to splitting our youth in the struggle for the building of an independent democratic state."

Students belong to various classes and strata of society, and do not form a class or stratum.

Only when the students join hands with progressive classes, they can contribute to the development of society.

To join hands with the working youth including young workers and peasants, pass on their knowledge to them and learn from them the world outlook and attitude towards life of the revolutionary class—this was the way for the students to contribute to building the country. This was also the real attitude to see truth. Therefore, those students who really wanted to take part in the building of an independent, prosperous and democratic state should join the DYL, and the Students' Union merge with the DYL.

Under the wise guidance of the great leader we led the students along this road. As a result, one of the complicated questions arising from achieving the unity and cohesion of the youth in the early days of building the country was successfully solved.

In order to succeed in forming a single mass youth organization it was important to do well the preparatory work for it. This work could be done not by coercive measures, but by the voluntary participation of the youth of all strata.

The active youth therefore went deep into among all segments of the youth and energetically explained to them the prevailing political situation, the demand of the revolution, and the correctness of the policy of forming the DYL under the Party leadership.

We organized a preparatory committee for founding the DYL and vigorously pushed forward the preparatory work. When the enthusiasm of youth rose we held the conference of active democratic youth which adopted a decision on reorganizing the Young Communist League into the DYL and the draft programme and rules of the DYL and sent a declaration to the entire Korean youth in its name.

"...Young men and women of Korea, masters of the lovely land of 3,000 *ri*! Let us build a new democratic state of which we can be proud before the rest of the world!... Let us bravely fight against all reactionaries who are plotting to disrupt our national unity and split our country! Vigorous youth of Korea, come and get together around us! Unity is strength. And with this united strength and seething enthusiasm, let us accomplish this great task!"

Every passage of the declaration calling for unity found ready response in the hearts of youth and students. Broad sections of youth throughout the country supported the policy of forming the DYL and took an active part in its formation. On this basis, the inaugural conferences of the DYL organizations were held in provinces.

Of course this was not smooth sailing.

But nothing could thwart the aspiration of youth or stem the march of history.

Thanks to the revolutionary advance of youth and students following the wise guidance of the great leader all obstructive moves were smashed and the building of the DYL went on rapidly.

On January 17, 1946 the Conference of Representatives of the Democratic Youth Organizations of North Korea declared the birth of the DYL to the world.

The foundation of the DYL represented the birth of a new-type youth organization which was guided by the great leader's Juche idea and inherited the glorious revolutionary traditions of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, marked a new start of the youth movement in liberated Korea and was a brilliant victory attained in achieving the unity and cohesion of the youth on the basis of the Juche idea.

By founding the DYL we could closely unite youth, fighters for the construction of the country, under the banner of Juche and enlist their inexhaustible strength in the worthy struggle to build a new society.

After its formation the DYL set the ideological education of youth as its central task and strove to strengthen itself qualitatively, and thus made the unity and cohesion of youth on the basis of the Juche idea closer.

The DYL was renamed to the League of Socialist Working Youth (LSWY) with the progress of the revolution.

After the establishment of the socialist system in our country under the sagacious guidance of the great leader all our youth became socialist working youth. The Fifth Congress of the DYL held in 1964 developed the DYL into the LSWY to suit the changed circumstances.

This is another precious experience of having developed the class nature of the youth league while maintaining its mass character as it is.

Today our youth of both sexes are energetically advancing towards their brighter future, glorifying their precious political lives in the LSWY organizations.

Chong Hae Un

Wild Geese, Seasonal Visitants to Our Country

Every spring our west and east coasts are alive with seasonal visitants such as ducks, wild geese and snipes, whose number is greater on the west coast which is rich in tidelands. The dominant of those visitants are wild geese which come and go day and night from early spring, from March to April, in thousands or tens of thousands.

The majority of them are small geese whose one group usually averages 100 and more. But occasionally some groups of them join together to form an oversize group of thousands or tens of thousands. The next largest in numbers are two kinds of big geese. One group averages about tens, but such small groups count many in numbers.

White-foreheaded goose and graylag also come and go in remarkably large numbers. Snow goose and brent are also not a few.

In their migratory season, most of these wild geese stop over preferably in the tidelands around the mouth of the Amnok-gang River, the sea shores in Onchon and Chungsan Counties of South Pyongan Province south of the Chongchon River and the tidelands of South Hwanghae Province.

From the boreal breeding grounds wild geese come back again in autumn in their regular fine flight formation.

Their main winter quarters in our country are Yonan and Paechon Counties of South Hwanghae Province facing Kanghwa Bay, on the west coast. The dominant goose wintering there is the small goose.

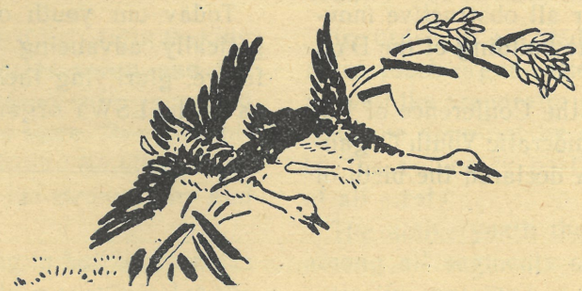
In these winter quarters they spend daytime near the shores and in early morning or towards twilight they fly to the fields at nearby mountain skirts for food.

Massive in build, wild goose is abundant in our country, and its flesh is tasty. So it has been valued as a game fowl from olden times.

A wild goose of the biggest size weighs usually 7 kg, and the next biggest 5 kg. Even the smallest goose averages 2.5 to 3.5 kg.

Today scientific and technical measures are taken in our country to protect geese in view of their importance as a game fowl.

In protection of wild geese, conservation of their life environment in winter quarters is very important. We have already attained a good success in returning most of wild geese safely to their breeding grounds after wintering in our country, according to the results of our scientific researches on their migration, ecological state in the winter quarters and the rise and fall of their population.

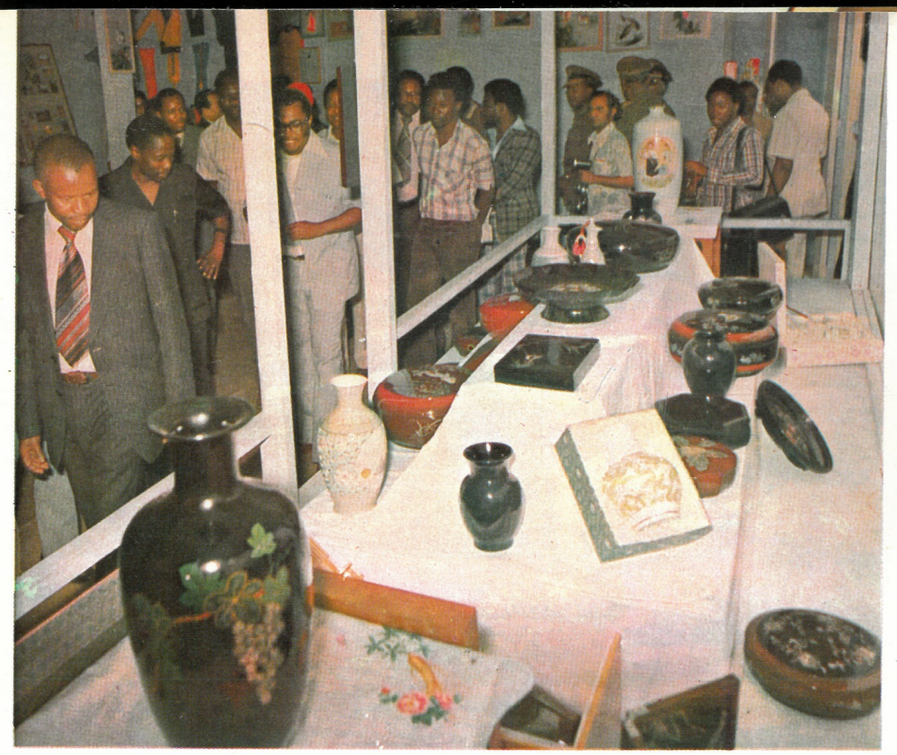


Tanzanians place a flower basket before the portrait of the great leader President Kim Il Sung

Among World People

Our Book, Photo, Embroidery and Industrial Arts Exhibitions Held Successfully in Many Countries

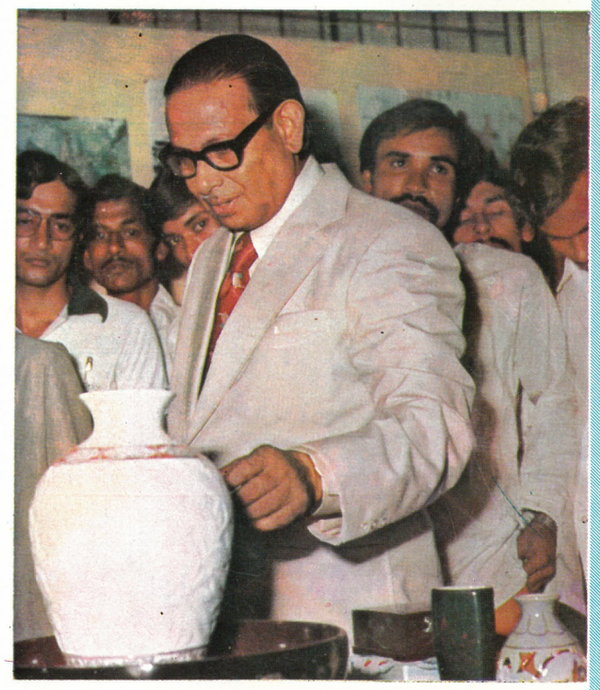
President of Zambia looking round our exhibition



Vice-President of Botswana and Tanzanian ministers looking round our exhibition opened in Tanzania

The exhibition is always crowded with visitors

Chairman of the Parliament of Bangladesh inspecting the exhibition



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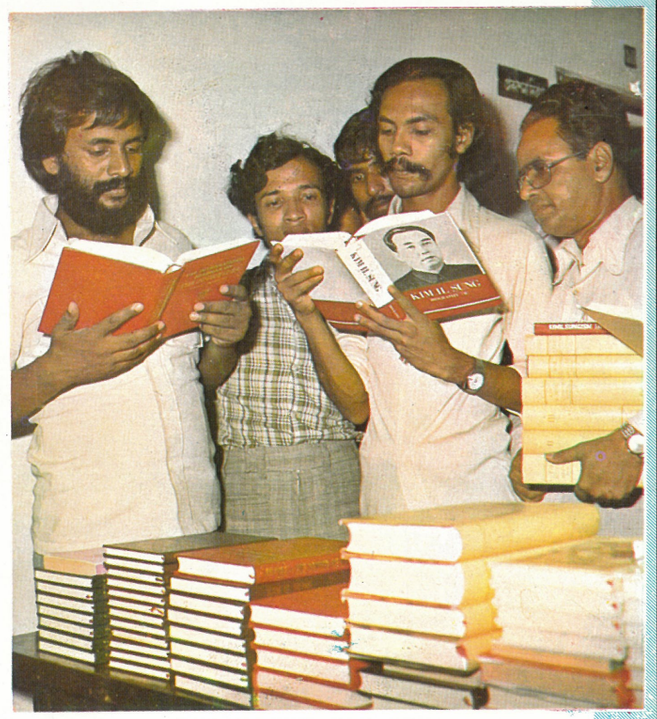

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1. Yugoslavian women seeing our picture albums

2. Our industrial art objects are popular with visitors

3. Youngsters are moved to admiration by the happy life of our children

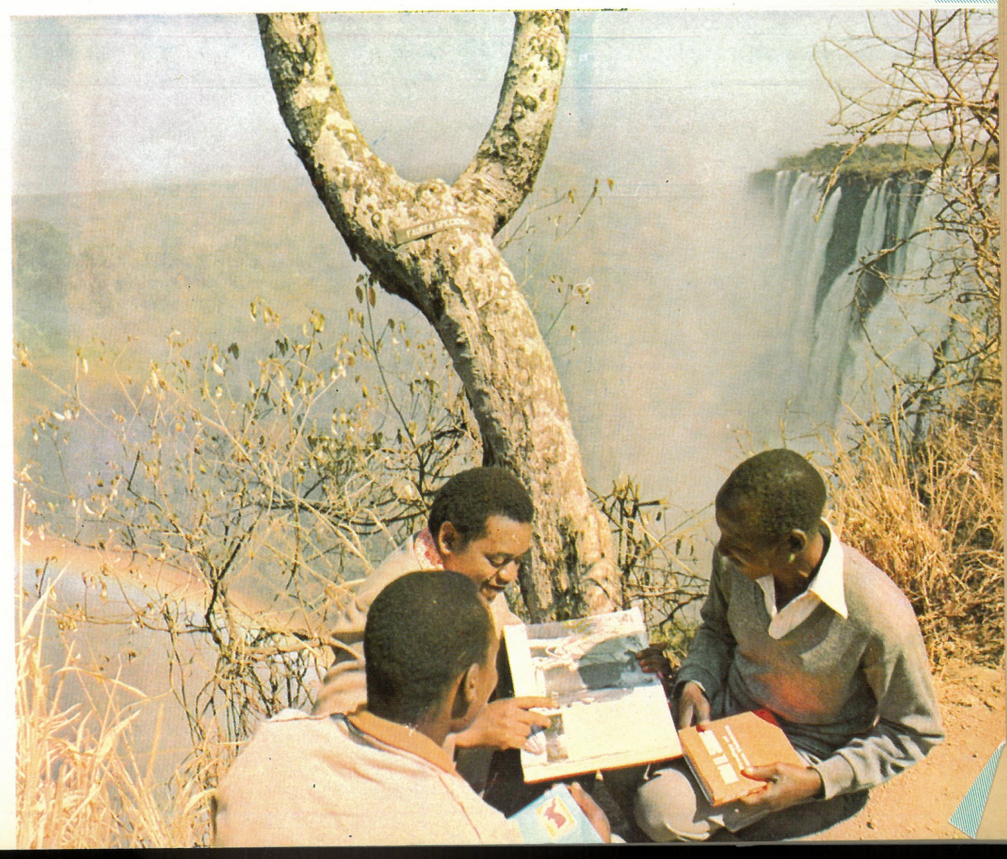
4. Visitors to the exhibition read the "Biography of Kim Il Sung" and other books

5. Embroideries are highly acclaimed by visitors

6. Part of our book, photo, embroidery and industrial arts exhibition opened in Zambia

Syrian people (above) and Malagasy peasants (below) reading our publications with great interest

Yugoslavian workers seeing our picture albums



At the Victoria Falls of Zambia

Prime Minister of Bangladesh speaks of his impression on the exhibition

Stane Dolanc (above), member of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, and Chairman of the Jordanian Parliament (below), writing their impressions in the visitors' book

SPECIAL FEATURES OF JUCHE ART OF LEADERSHIP (1)

Ryu Hang Gu

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung's art of leadership is the Juche art of leadership created in the crucible of the glorious anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle and splendidly applied in the whole historical course of the Korean revolution over half a century.

This art of leadership is a most powerful, original one of carrying out all kinds of work from mapping out lines, policies, strategy and tactics for success in the revolution and construction to implementing them by constantly enhancing the position and role of the working masses as masters of the revolution and construction and relying on their inexhaustible strength and creative wisdom.

We call the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung's art of leadership Juche art of leadership because it is based on the immortal Juche idea.

The creation of Juche world outlook, a most scientific and revolutionary world view based on the philosophical theory of Juche, laid the ideological, theoretical and methodological basis for the creation of a powerful art of revolutionary leadership and led to the creation of the Juche art of leadership.

What are important in the Juche art of leadership are fundamental principles to be observed in leading the revolution.

The most important principle is to thoroughly establish Juche.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"As for the guiding principles of the revolution and construction, our Party regards as the most important one the principle of thoroughly establishing Juche in leading the revolution and construction.

Establishing Juche means taking the attitude of a master towards the revolution and construction, that is, maintaining independent and creative stands in carrying out the revolution and construction." ("Answers to the Questions Raised by Foreign Journalists," Eng. ed., Vol. 2, p. 216.)

Taking the attitude of a master towards the revolution and construction and maintaining independent and creative stands represents the most important fundamental principle to be observed in leading the revolution. The masters of the revolution in each country are its party and people. Each country is a unit in carrying out the revolution and construction. This requires that the revolution and construction be carried out creatively with a completely independent approach.

Establishing Juche, that is, maintaining independent and creative stands, is a fundamental principle in leading the revolution. It is because doing so is the fundamental stand and method one should adopt in mapping out lines and policies, strategy and tactics and executing them.

The independent stand is the fundamental stand to be adhered to for championing the right of the master and discharging the master's responsibility.

This stand asks one to have the spirit of independence and observe the revolutionary principle of self-reliance in planning, organizing and carrying out all kinds of work.

The revolution and construction are undertakings the party and people should responsibly carry out to protect their rights and interests. When one blindly follows others without the spirit of independence or disbelieves in one's own strength and depends on others one cannot responsibly protect one's rights and interests.

Only when one maintains the independent stand of deciding all lines and policies by

oneself proceeding from the interests of one's people and the revolution in one's country in leading the revolution and responsibly settling all problems of the revolution and construction by one's own efforts on the principle of self-reliance, one can hold fast to the revolutionary principles in whatever difficulties and ordeals, protect one's rights and interests and fulfil the master's responsibility. The independent stand, therefore, is a fundamental stand to maintain the stand of the master in the revolution and construction.

The creative stand is the fundamental method to be applied to perform the role of the master in transforming nature and society.

This stand asks one to display creative initiative in planning, organizing and carrying out all kinds of work. The revolution and construction are a creative work of the popular masses, masters of the revolution and construction, to transform constantly changing and developing nature and society to meet their demand for independence.

When one, obsessed with subjectivism or adventurism, disregards objective reality or does not make a scientific calculation or when one, infected with dogmatism, fails to display revolutionary zeal and creative initiative, one can neither put nature and society under one's control nor perform the master's role.

Only when one shapes lines and policies in keeping with demand of the revolution and the preparedness of popular masses on the basis of a scientific calculation of the subjective and objective conditions of one's country, not bound by ready-made theories or foreign experiences, and boldly executes them enhancing their role to the maximum one can succeed in the revolution and construction and fulfil the role of the master.

That is why the creative stand represents the fundamental method to be applied to perform the role of the master in the revolution and construction.

All this shows that the establishment of Juche and the maintenance of the independent and creative stands provide the fundamental guarantee for the working-class party to shape and execute its revolutionary and scientific line and policy and the fundamental principle in leading the revolution.

Another principle demanded by the Juche art of leadership in leading the revolution is to implement the mass line.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"Along with the establishment of Juche, the implementation of the mass line has been one of the most important questions in our Party's leadership of the revolution and constructive work." (Kim Il Sung, Selected Works, Eng. ed., Vol. IV, pp. 234-35.)

He further said:

"The mass line is the fundamental principle of our Party's activities based on the Juche idea that the working masses are the masters of everything and decide everything." (Kim Il Sung, Selected Works, Eng. ed., Vol. VII, p. 80.)

The mass line is based on the philosophical theory of Juche and represents the principle of mass leadership to maintain the attitude of the master, the independent and creative stands, in the revolution and construction.

The leadership of the revolution and construction is, after all, that of the popular masses, masters and undertakers of the revolution and construction, and accordingly all kinds of the party's leadership is exercised in its relations with the popular masses. All activities of the party from mapping out its lines and policies, strategy and tactics to organizing and mobilizing them for their implementation are for the popular masses and can be successful only when it relies on them.

The mass line therefore represents the principle of leadership to be observed to get the popular masses to perform their responsibility and role in laying down lines and policies, strategy and tactics and in the struggle for their execution. This is because the mass line enables the party to make its activity of shaping and executing its lines and policies scientific, revolutionary and popular.

The revolution and construction are an undertaking for the popular masses and a work to be carried out by them. In order to correctly lead the revolution and construction, therefore, the party must depend on the popular masses and, to do so, thoroughly implement the mass line.

Only when the party follows the mass line can it make lines and policies scientific and realistic and convert their implementation into the masses' own work.

The popular masses know reality best and individual wisdom can never match the inexhaustible wisdom of the masses.

Only lines and policies based on the masses' experience and opinions can be scientific and popular ones which conform with the essential requirements of the revolution and the interests and aspiration of the popular masses. And only such lines and policies can enjoy the absolute support of the popular masses and be accepted by them as their own and successfully executed.

Only when the party implements the mass line can it gain strength, courage and confidence of victory from the popular masses, overcome all difficulties and mightily promote the revolution and construction.

For their independence the popular masses settle all problems of the revolution and construction and surmount all difficulties and ordeals. They have inexhaustible strength to do so.

All this proves that the mass line represents the fundamental principle to be observed in leading the revolution to make the party's activity of working out and executing its lines and policies scientific, revolutionary and popular.

Another reason why the mass line represents the fundamental principle to be observed in leading the revolution is that it enables the popular masses to maintain their position as master of the revolution and construction and fulfil their role as such.

The popular masses are masters and undertakers of the revolution and construction. In order to succeed in all kinds of work, the popular masses, the master, must consciously take part in it and fulfil their responsibility and role as the master. To get them to do so, the mass line must be thoroughly implemented.

Only when the party thoroughly protects the interests of the popular masses and handles all problems in keeping with their interests can it unite them around itself, convert the revolution and construction into their own work and lead them to perform their responsibility and role as the master.

The mass line makes it possible to educate and remould the masses and unite them around the leader and the party.

The strength of the popular masses can be the great driving power of the revolution and construction only when they become a political force united around the leader and the party organizationally and ideologically; they can maintain their position and fulfil their role as masters of the revolution and construction only when they are rallied closely around the leader and the party.

The mass line also enables the masses to give full scope to their strength and wisdom and carry out the revolutionary tasks successfully and thus perform their responsibility and role as masters of the revolution and construction.

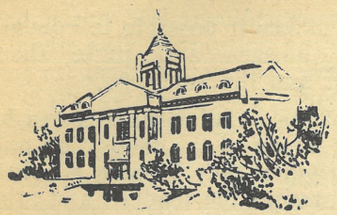
Bringing into play the inexhaustible strength and wisdom of the popular masses provides the fundamental condition for making them maintain their position as masters of the revolution and construction and the practical guarantee for enabling them to perform their responsibility and role as masters.

Finding in the popular masses the key to the settlement of all problems arising from the revolution and construction and mobilizing their strength and wisdom to the maximum provide the fundamental guarantee for successfully carrying out the party's lines and policies.

All this shows that the mass line represents the best principle of mass leadership, the fundamental principle of revolutionary leadership, which enables the popular masses to maintain their position as masters of the revolution and construction and perform their role as such.

The respected and beloved leader clarified the fundamental principles to be observed in leading the revolution, the principles of establishing Juche and thoroughly implementing the mass line in planning, organizing and carrying out all work of the revolution and construction, splendidly implemented them and thus created a great model of the art of leadership of the revolution.

(To Be Continued)



ACCOUNT OF INSPECTION

Party Founding Museum (2)

Precious Fruit, Historic Change

Having achieved the historic cause of national liberation through the triumphant anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle of 20 years, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung returned home in triumph carrying the joy of liberation into the hearts of the people.

Room No. 2 displays newspapers and photographs showing the fact that he made his first public address to our people at the Pyongyang mass meeting after his triumphant return.

Publications carried articles under headlines: "Young Hero of Korea General Kim Il Sung Welcomed"; "The Cheers of 400,000 People Rock the Lovely Land of Korea"; "General Kim Il Sung Is a World-renowned Revolutionary Fighter."

The story associated with the clothes he wore at the time deeply moves the inspectors.

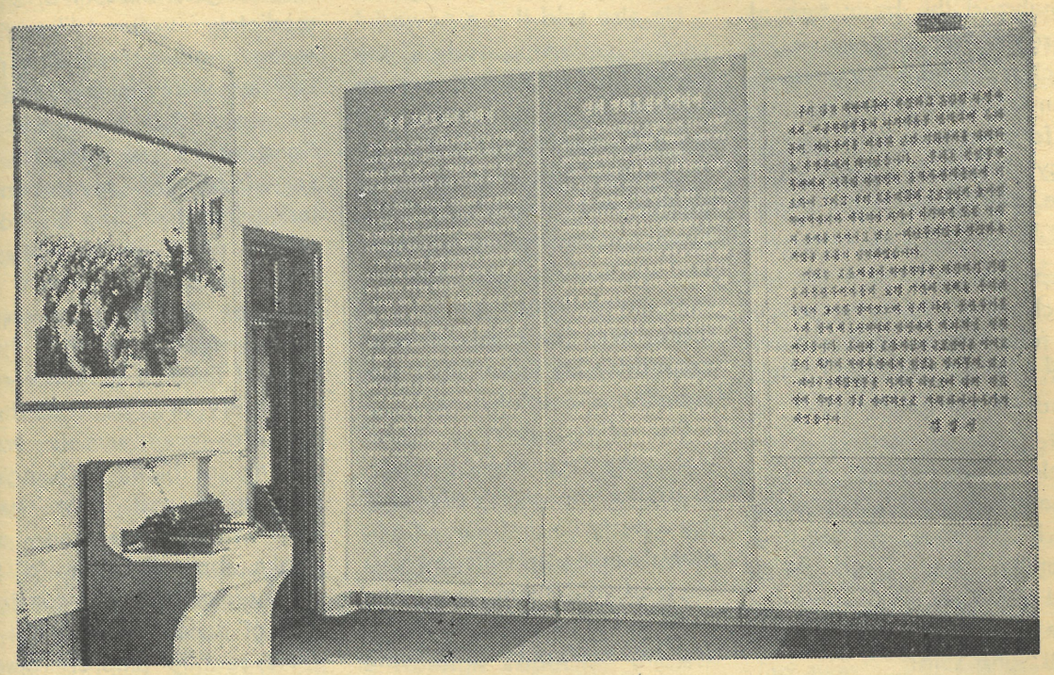
After the country's liberation the great leader put on the uniform he used to wear in the days of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, saying that he would wear good clothes when all our people did the same. And he appeared at the mass meeting in another cleaned clothes which he had worn from time to time.

After liberation too he went into the midst of the people and vigorously organized and led them in the proud struggle for building an independent and sovereign state, rich and strong.

Signs of people's committees of various levels and stories associated with them, publications reporting results of economic construction and other materials displayed in the room show the high revolutionary enthusiasm of our people at the time who were determined to build a new country for themselves.

Our people who greeted liberation in deep emotion and excitement vigorously marched along the only correct road of the working class-led anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution indicated by the great leader. Communist Party organizations appeared and started to work throughout the country, and the people established people's committees by themselves and eliminated pro-Japanese elements and traitors to the nation.

Workers restored factories destroyed by Japs and started to run them for themselves and peasants fought resolutely against the oppression and ex-



The organizational and political lines of the Party set forth by the great leader

ploitation of landlords.

But the vigorous revolutionary struggle of our people met with serious difficulties as a result of the US imperialists' occupation of south Korea.

Materials exhibited at the museum show clearly the fact that the US imperialists, who emerged as the ringleader of the world reactionaries after the end of the Second World War, enforced a colonial rule, in place of Japanese imperialism, from the first day of their landing in south Korea, forced people's committees set up at different places out of existence, established military administration, organized reactionary political parties and bodies with pro-Japanese and pro-American elements and traitors to the nation and started to build military bases in south Korea.

Proclamation No. 1 issued by the US imperialist aggression army command (September 7, 1945) says:

"...By virtue of the authority vested in me as Commander-in-Chief, United States Army Forces, Pacific, I hereby establish military control over Korea south of 38 degrees north latitude and the inhabitants thereof....

"...Persons will obey my orders and orders issued under my authority. Acts of resistance to the occupying forces or any acts which may disturb public peace and safety will be punished severely."

At the critical moment when our people were confronted with US imperialism, the ringleader of the world reactionaries, in our land, opportunists of all hues and sectarians who had found their way into our revolutionary ranks frantically tried to expand their forces, dispersing the revolutionary forces and throwing our people into confusion. This situation urgently demanded building a revolutionary party, a vanguard de-

tachment of our revolution.

The great leader scientifically analyzed the basic task of our revolution and the social and class relations in our country and the obtaining situation, put forward the only correct policy to build a party and made untiring efforts to implement it.

Inspecting the text of his speech setting forth the policy for founding a party and other materials thereof I felt boundless respect for the great leader who led our people along the highway of victory and glory with extraordinary intelligence, outstanding leadership ability and lofty moral qualities.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"We should build the party around the fine Communists tested in the long revolutionary struggle, embracing the Communists who have participated in various forms of anti-Japanese struggle at home and abroad."

The great leader said that we should build a united working-class party around the Communists trained and steeled in the crucible of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, embracing Communists operating in different places.

This was a most positive and wisest policy aimed at preventing the split of the revolutionary ranks, defending their unity and cohesion and firmly rallying broad revolutionary forces around the party and thus fully meeting the urgent demand of party-founding.

He also said that a powerful central leadership body of the party should be set up in north Korea where conditions were favourable, in order to energetically promote the revolution and establish a revolutionary, democratic base there and successfully lead the Korean revolution as a whole, as there was national division caused by US imperialists' occupation of south Korea.

The guide spoke in detail about the facts that in order to realize the policy of founding a party he met many Communists active in different places and told them about the Juche-oriented revolutionary line and the policy of building a party and that he went to different places to guide preparations for building a party.

This is a story at the time.

One day he started out for the Kangson Steel Works immediately after liberation. Mangyongdae, his native place, lay close to the road to Kangson. But he went to Kangson to see workers for an important revolutionary task without visiting his home village, which he had not seen for 20 years and which he had not forgotten even a single moment in the hard days of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle and where his old grandparents were waiting for him. At Kangson he understood how party cells were organized and spoke about the role of the working class in the construction of a new country.

He sent to different places many anti-Japanese fighters he had trained to rally the masses around the party and consolidate and expand the local party organizations.

The preparations for founding a party rapidly progressed.

The preliminary conference for founding a party was held in early October 1945.

At the meeting sectarians and local separatists opposed doggedly the establishment of the Central Organizing Committee of the Communist Party of North Korea to attain their dirty factionalist aims.

While hammering their vicious manoeuvres, he argued with them patiently and frustrated their splitting and subversive moves.

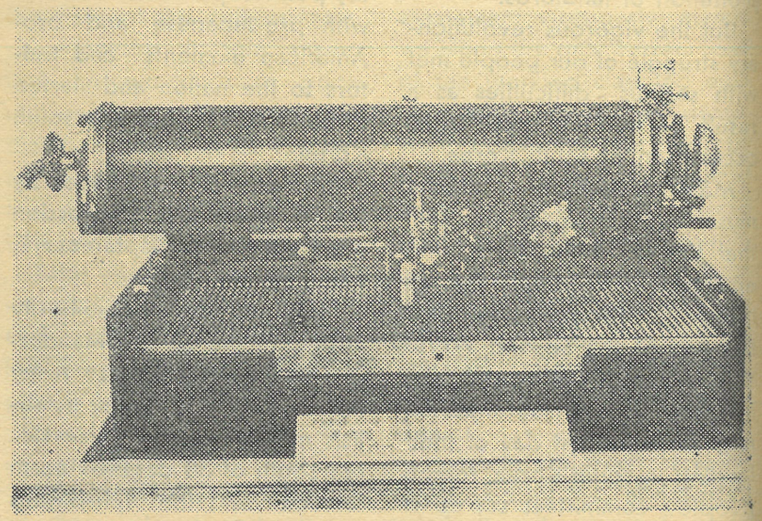
Having made painstaking preparations for founding a party, he called the historic Inaugural Party Congress in Pyongyang on October 10, 1945, and declared to the world the founding of our Party, a Juche-type revolutionary party.

An oil painting depicting the historic moment is displayed in room No. 3.

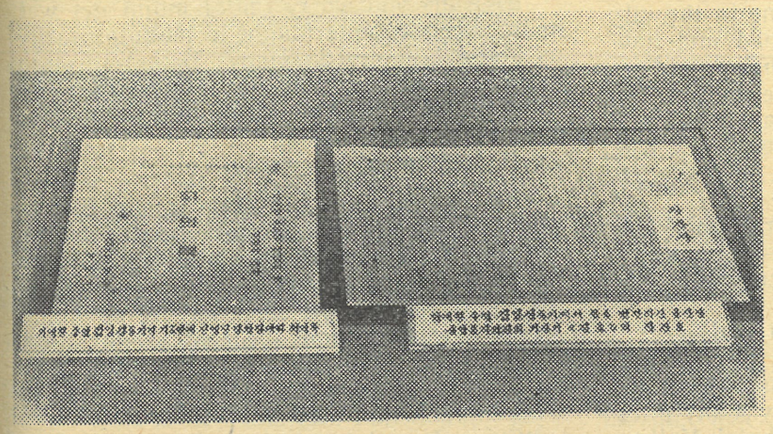
His report to the Inaugural Congress, the minutes of the Congress, the first issue of the Party organ "Chongno," the typewriter used for its preparations are displayed there.

In his report he stressed the need of rapidly expanding and strengthening the Party ranks attaining the unity of ideology, will and action, and strictly observing the discipline of centralism, referred to the four immediate tasks for building a Democratic People's Republic and emphasized the necessity of establishing a powerful democratic base in the northern half of the country.

Through inspection I learned clearly that the organizational and political lines were a brilliant embodiment of the great Juche idea in the founding of the Party, and a guide to the Party activities.



The typewriter used when the great leader was making preparations for the Inaugural Congress of our glorious Party



The proceedings of the Inaugural Congress of the Party and the first issue of the Party organ "Chongno"

Indeed, the founding of our Party by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung was a historic event which marked a radical turn in the communist movement in our country and in the Korean revolution as a whole and it meant the appearance of a militant detachment of the international revolutionary forces.

Only after founding the Party he visited his old home at Mangyongdae.

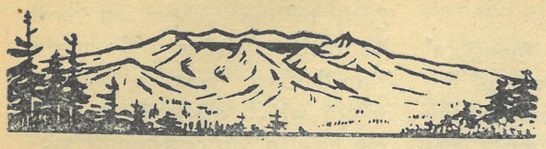
Looking at the photographs showing his moving reunion with his family after 20 years of separation, I recalled words of his grandmother Li Bo Ik:

"When I look at you, I feel my lifelong sorrows all melting away!... But why have you come alone? Where have you left your father and mother?... They should have come with you!..."

From her short words I knew well enough great pains of the great leader, the iron-willed brilliant commander, who had gone through all hardships of the revolution for long only for the happiness of the people.

The birth of a powerful, dignified, Juche-type revolutionary party, the inspirer and organizer of all our victories, was the brilliant fruition of the arduous struggle the great leader had waged since he started his revolutionary struggle.

Kim Sun Ryong



A Great Man

TORCHLIGHT

One bleak, sleety night in late January of 1957.

The farmers of the third workteam of the Changsuwon Cooperative Farm in Samsok District, Pyongyang, were discussing the year's work in the democratic publicity hall, when they heard a car pull up in the yard. A farmer sitting near the door wondered who it could be on such a beastly night. He opened the door and went out to see.

To his astonishment, it was the respected and beloved leader General Kim Il Sung who got out of the car.

"Dear leader!"

All the farmers rushed out.

The General exchanged greetings with them and went in with them, asking if they had thought of a way of turning their dry fields into paddies.

Three days earlier he had come to the village along the snow-covered road and had discussed with farmers how to make paddies. Now he was back to wind up the matter.

The workteam leader told him about their discussions and the conclusion they had reached—that paddies could not be made for lack of water.

Smiling gently, he said: "There must be water in valleys. Why can there be no water here?" and suggested they discuss the problem further.

An old man rose that moment and said:

"Dear leader, for generations no one has attempted to make paddies in our village, because we have no water but only many piles of stones. There is a spring in Chajak Valley, but it's not big enough to water paddies."

"A spring?" the General asked with interest, for a spring indicated water. The old man's statement gave some clue to a water source. The General was very pleased. He suggested that even though it was rather late they should go to Chajak Valley, and got up from his seat.

"Let's go to see the site for a reservoir."

When the General said this, the farmers were so stunned they could only stand and stare at each other. They could not let the General walk along the wet slippery sloping road in the pitch-dark sleety night.

But the General had already gone out.

The workteam leader hastily followed him and said:

"Dear leader, surely it would be better to see it later."

All the farmers agreed, but the General told his aide to light a torch and said to the farmers:

"It seems you worry that I might get wet in the sleet. When I fought in mountains, my men and I marched many times through heavier snows than this often for days on end till we collapsed, exhausted, yet we had to get up and go on. If only it gives you rice to eat, I don't mind a wetting."

The General who had crossed and recrossed the snow-covered ranges of Mt. Paekdu-san and Manchurian wilderness for 15 years for his country and people, now went out on the rough road in the sleet, saying he would accept a wetting from the sleet at any time, if it would help provide the farmers with rice. Looking up to him, the farmers were filled with emotion that they stood stock-still.

"Comrades, please follow me."

The General held up the torch and walked on ahead. The farmers followed him.

The sleet kept pouring and cold wind blew. His clothes got wet and frozen, till they creaked at every step.

From time to time he halted and held up the torch to light the way for the farmers. When they reached Chajak Valley and the General found the spring he was delighted, saying "Well, let's build a reservoir here". He personally selected its site and explained to them how to build it.

The farmers looked up at the figure of the great leader General Kim Il Sung standing holding up his burning torch. They saw in him the General who had always lit the road ahead of the people since he first raised the torch of liberation on Mt. Paekdu-san when the dark clouds of ruin hung over the heads of all the nation.

DAY LILY

Balmy April has come and our whole land is shrouded in blossoms of fruit trees and azalea, apricot and forsythia and other flowers.

But it is not only flowers that make the spring graceful. Green flushes of flowering plants in urban parks or recreation grounds bright with flowers also attract the eyes of careful observers. Among them is day lily.

Our people love day lily very much, which bears beautiful flowers in summer.

Day lily bears reddish persimmon-coloured lovely flowers shaped like lily in July and August. It has recurvate 6-petalled flowers 7 to 8 cm across on their stems about one metre high and looks very vigorous and refreshing. Six to eight flowers come out on the stem in succession.

Day lily is a perennial herb belonging to the lily family. Its new flush is valued as a tasty wild vegetable in our country from ancient times.

Six species of day lilies grow wild in our country. Their flowers have different colours from light yellow to reddish persimmon-colour.

In spring, its root yields broad tapering leaves alternately. The leaves become 2-3 cm wide and 40-50 cm long in June, spreading somewhat laterally. The straight stem grows between the leaves.

Flowers appear in succession at the end of the stem from early July.

The plant bears fruit in triangular capsule in October, which cracks when ripe to shoot seeds.

Its roots are stringy, but tuberous in some parts. The tubers are used for making various drugs.

Today it is also planted widely as a summer ornamental garden flower.

TAEHYONDONG PALEOLITHIC REMAINS

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"Ours is a resourceful people with a long history and a brilliant cultural tradition."

Ours is a sagacious people who formed themselves into man and have lived as a single nation in this land, creating a long history and a brilliant culture.

Recently the archeological institute of the Academy of Social Sciences unearthed another paleolithic remains showing the long history of our people in a cave one kilometre away from Taehyondong, Ryokpo District, Pyongyang city.

The cave opens to the east and west and is rather small, 140 cm high and 55 cm wide. Its inside strata are mainly of sand or clay and divided into three according to their colour and components.

Fossilized human bones were discovered together with fossilized animal bones in the second clay stratum 9 metres inside from the cave mouth.

We call people who lived here "Ryokpo man".

Fossilized forehead, crest and temple found here belong to a skull. They, yellowish white, are supposed to be those of a child of 6-9 by the sutures whose stitches are small and simple and lack perfect articulation.

This "Ryokpo man" is believed to have lived between the age of the ape-man in our Komunmoru remains of Sangwon and that of the paleoanthropic "Tokchon man."

This is proved by the fossilized skull showing the stage of formation and development of man most clearly.

The "Ryokpo man" has developed brows. The high brow can be found only in fossilized bones of man in the stage of ape-man and paleoanthropic man.

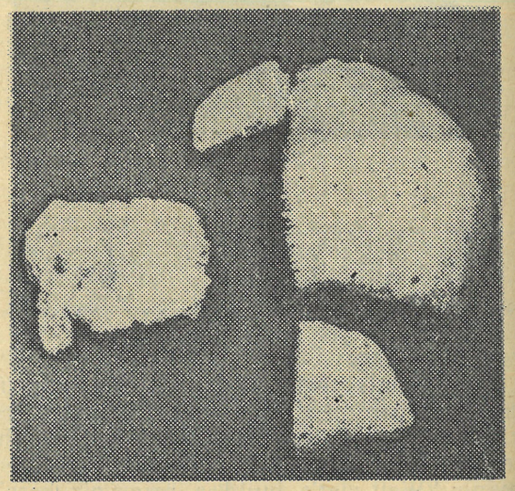
Another feature in form of the "Ryokpo man" is his receding forehead, which confirms that he belonged to the paleoanthropic man in the early stage.

Fossilized animal bones excavated together with the human fossils also fully prove that the "Ryokpo man" lived between the age of the ape-man of the Komunmoru remains at Sangwon and that of the paleoanthropic "Tokchon man."

Over 700 pieces of bone fossils of 95 head of some 30 kinds of animals were unearthed at Taehyondong. They belong to 21 genuses, 14 families and 4 orders.

Quite a few of them are ancient animals now extinct. Half of them are Komunmoru mouse, Taehyon horse, large-antlered deer, rhinoceros, cave lion, cave hyena, field ox, primitive ox, etc.

Fossilized bone of the "Ryokpo man"



Some 30 pieces of bone implements were also found in the remains. Over ten of them are shaped like an awl and five of them are almost untrimmed horse bones. They are 10 to 15 cm long and one thick end is the grip and the other is sharp-pointed. Other implements are mainly split foot or leg bones of animals and have grips. Such implements measure from 13 cm to 30 cm in length.

Also flat bone implements were found. They are edged on one side and look like a knife.

Finds in the remains also include ten-odd implements like grubbers. All of them are animal leg bones. They are rather big, all of them more than 20 cm long. These grubbers make the animal knee the grip and have a sharp-pointed or edged end. They are supposed to have been used in digging grass root or grubbing the earth.

It is clear that all these bone implements were used actually by the ape-men, for their pointed ends or blades are worn out.

These human and animal bone fossils unearthed at the Taehyondong remains suggest that the remains are those of the paleoanthropic men—earlier men than the "Tokchon men" who lived over 100,000 years ago and later men than ape-men of the Komunmoru remains in Sangwon, the paleolithic remains of 600,000 to 400,000 years ago.

All the paleolithic remains including the human bone fossils found at Taehyondong provide valuable materials for studying the evolution of man.

The "Ryokpo man" newly discovered proves that our country is one of the cradles of man and that the "Ryokpo man" is the direct offspring of the Komunmoru ape-man and the forefather of the "Tokchon man."

"Tricolour Dance"

Recently our Pibada Opera Troupe created a new dance "Tricolour Dance."

This dance is performed by 18 women dancers carrying scarves colours of which are red, deep blue and white—three colours of our national flag.

It consists of three parts.

As the curtain rises there appear three dancing girls each holding a scarf, red, deep blue or white, in the middle of the stage against our national flag.

Then others come out and dance around the three.

In the first slow part dancers show our people's unbounded gratitude to the great leader who established the first state of workers and peasants in the colonial East and their greatest pride as masters of the country with lyric movements.

In the fast part there appears a beautiful flower garden on the background. This part vividly depicts the happiness of our people who are enjoying an independent and creative life to their hearts' content in their land.

In the third part the dance presents with dynamic movements the high stamina of our people fighting vigorously for the country's reunification and the ultimate victory of the revolution, upholding the revolutionary banner of the Juche idea.

Music harmonizes well with the dance for its noble and beautiful national melody.

Ideological and artistic quality of this work is high and its representation unique and it contributes greatly to the education of our people in socialist patriotism.

SERIAL

Modern History of Korea (4)

CHAPTER II

APPEARANCE OF A NEW GENERATION IN THE COMMUNIST MOVEMENT

1. FORMATION OF THE DOWN-WITH-IMPERIALISM UNION. COMMUNISTS OF A NEW GENERATION

When the early Korean communist movement was thrown into utter confusion and the Korean people eagerly yearned for the appearance of a distinguished revolutionary leader, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung came to take the lead in the Korean communist movement and anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung was born on April 15, 1912, into a poor peasant family in Mangyongdae, Pyongyang (formerly known as Nam-ri, Kopyong Subcounty, Taedong County, South Pyongan Province). He grew up in the years when the Japanese imperialists ever more intensified their colonial oppression and plunder of the Korean people and the Korean people's anti-Japanese national-liberation struggle shifted from the nationalist movement to the communist movement.

His was the greatest revolutionary family, which produced ardent patriots for successive generations, and his parents were the most revolutionary anti-Japanese fighters. His father, Kim Hyong Jik, held a leading position in the national-liberation struggle and fulfilled a pioneering role in the switchover of the nationalist movement to the communist one. The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, unusually foresighted and strong-willed, grew early into an outstanding revolutionary under the influence of this historical and family background.

After finishing the primary school, he was admitted to the Hwasong Uisuk School in Huatien County, Manchuria, in June 1926.

The school was run for the "Independence Army." The content of its education was nationalist to the last degree. Such old-fashioned education naturally could hardly satisfy Comrade Kim Il Sung who sought a true revolutionary path on his own. There he clearly saw the disgraceful factional strife of the nationalists. Besides, he turned a keen eye to the behaviour of the pseudo Marxists, the sectarians, who tried to get their influence to be felt there.

Taking a critical view of nationalism and the early communist movement from the outset, Comrade Kim Il Sung deepened his original study of the Marxist-Leninist revolutionary theory and the history and reality of Korea. This led him to form an unshakable conviction that for the national and social liberation of the Korean people it was necessary to take the road to the communist movement, instead of the road to the nationalist movement, and that the communist movement should be advanced along truly revolutionary lines and on a sound basis, not in the way the ostentatious revolutionaries, the sectarians, did. He was also convinced that to this end it was necessary, first of all, to build up a new communist rank with the young generation.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung energetically pushed forward the work of firmly equipping the patriotic, revolutionary and hot-blooded young people with the communist ideas and uniting them closely. On this basis, he formed the Down-with-Imperialism Union (DIU) on October 17, 1926.*

* *A Short History of the Korean Revolutionary Movement Abroad* (Vol. 1), published in south Korea in December 1945, wrote under the heading "The DIU and Kim Il Sung":

"The boy Kim Il Sung's brain, nay, the consciousness of student Kim Song Ju (Comrade Kim Il Sung's original name—Quoter), became critical of these two social tendencies (the nationalist movement and the early communist movement—Quofer) and realized that he would be able to attain his end in the future through his independent development.... Rejecting infantile Right and 'Left' trends, he organized the Down-with-Imperialism Union.... Much was expected from Kim Il Sung, and the activities of this organization were positive. The support of the masses for Kim Il Sung, a man of passion and emotion, was great."

The DIU set it as its immediate aim to defeat Japanese imperialism and achieve the liberation and independence of Korea, while defining it as its ultimate aim to fight for the building of socialism and communism in Korea in the future and then defeat all the imperialists and build communism all over the world.

To this end, it set it as its primary task to make a deep study of the advanced ideas of Marxism-Leninism and disseminate them and rapidly expand revolutionary organizations among the masses.

The formation of the DIU constituted a historical declaration of the appearance of Communists of a new generation in Korea and a new start of the Korean revolution. With the formation of the DIU, the communist movement and revolutionary struggle of the Korean people for the first time proceeded on the right track on the principle of independence. It was from that time that the Workers' Party of Korea and the Korean revolution began definitely to take their glorious roots.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung strengthened the DIU organizationally and ideologically for some time before he moved to Kirin, a major city of Manchuria where there were many progressive-minded Koreans, young Koreans in particular, in order to expand his theatre of struggle. From January 1927, as a student of the Yuwen Middle School in Kirin, he expanded his revolutionary activity in a big way.

He let the DIU members organize small groups in various schools in Kirin city and exerted efforts to spreading the Marxist-Leninist revolutionary ideas.

Unlike the pseudo Marxists, he carried on the dissemination of the ideas in such a way that one could have a good grasp of their revolutionary essence and creatively assimilate them in the practice of the Korean revolution. He applied varied methods—literary appreciations, discussions, lecture meetings, oratorical contests, etc.

He energetically carried on organizational work. While giving guidance to the Students' Fellowship Society, reading circles and other legal organizations, in August 1927 he reorganized the DIU into the Anti-Imperialist Youth League, an illegal organization of young masses, and organized the Young Communist League, a vanguard youth communist organization. He guided the general organizational work on the principle of giving priority to rearing the revolutionary backbone and giving full scope to their activity, of combining legal and illegal organizational work and admitting those tempered and tested in legal organisations into the illegal revolutionary organizations. In this course, he reared a new generation of revolutionaries, Communists.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung tempered them in a revolutionary way through practical work. While directing the students' strikes, students' and popular masses' struggle to boycott Japanese goods and their struggle against the aggressive advance of the Japanese imperialists,* the class struggle of workers and peasants, he led them to take a firm anti-imperialist stand and class stand.

* In this period the Japanese imperialists intensified their aggressive manoeuvres against Manchuria. In 1928, by coercing the Manchurian Warlords, they set about building a railway line linking Kirin with Hoeryong, a northern border town of Korea, with a view to securing control over east Manchuria.

Seeing through the sinister design of the Japanese imperialists, in 1928 the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung organized and led the students' struggle against the Kirin-Hoeryong railway project.

Concerning it, a document of the Japanese imperialists wrote: "...On the morning of 26, over 2,000 students of middle schools and higher educational institutions in Kirin suddenly gathered around the building of the provincial general assembly and its neighborhood... and started demonstration. They marched along the streets in four files, shouting radical slogans and carrying streamers inscribed with "Withdraw the Kirin-Hoeryong railway!," "Down with imperialism!," "Down with traitors to the nation!," and so on

in defiance of the cordon of some 350 policemen and troops. Reaching the office of the provincial governor, they sought an interview with him and submitted a petition asking him to oppose the Kirin-Hoeryong railway project. This created a very grave atmosphere for a while. On the 27th, 28th and 29th, the struggle surged higher. Students broke themselves into several groups, installed platforms in over ten places in the city and made street speeches in denunciation of the project and scattered leaflets and pasted up posters on electric poles and walls of houses in the city as if they had the understanding of the provincial and government authorities." (*Chosa Jiho*, Investigation Section, the General Affairs Department, South Manchurian Railway Company, November 25, 1928, p. 49.)

The then Korean paper *Tonga Ilbo* reported on the truth of the demonstration in Kirin and its progress under the headline "Anti-Japanese Sentiment Rising in Kirin owing to the Kirin-Tunhua Railway Extension Project. Students' Demonstration Held Everyday. Anti-Japanese Struggle in Tientsin Turns Serious in Several Days" (the November 2, 1928, issue). Under the headline "Students' Organizations in Harbin Rising in Strong Opposition to the Kirin-Hoeryong Railway Project. Clash with the Police on the 9th; 148 Wounded" the same paper (the November 13, 1928, issue) reported: "Anti-Japanese movement of various organizations opposed to the Kirin-Hoeryong railway project here has now reached its height. There was a clash between 2,000 demonstrators from 18 schools and the police on the 9th and it was found on the 11th that 148 students were wounded when the police opened fire. Consul General Yagi lodged a warning protest to the Chinese side... but the students' movement is expected to mount further."

Thus the ranks of Communists of a new generation led by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung grew rapidly in number and strength. They came out gradually as the leading force of the Korean communist movement and the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The genuine Korean Communists representing the new generation learned serious lessons from the preceding nationalist movement and the early communist movement; equipped with a new revolutionary world outlook, they chose an entirely different revolutionary road from that followed by their predecessors." ("The Non-Aligned Movement Is a Mighty Anti-Imperialist Revolutionary Force of Our Times," Eng. ed., p. 282.)

The Communists of the new generation differed in many respects from those engaged in the early communist movement.

First, the Communists representing the new generation were the fresh Communists who had joined the communist movement from the outset without undergoing nationalist influence, whereas most of those engaged in the early communist movement, its leading figures in particular, were those who had changed to the communist movement from the nationalist movement following the trend of the new age.

Secondly, the former had not joined any sectarian group but had grown up and had been tempered in the struggle against sectarianism, while the latter without exception had belonged to one or another sectarian group.

Thirdly, the former were mostly the staunch Communists of worker or peasant origin and the devoted revolutionaries who had been tested and tempered in actual struggles, while most of the latter were intellectuals who were not firm in taking their stand by the proletariat and conducted the communist movement for appearance's sake.

Fourthly, the Communists belonging to the new generation were the Juche-type Communists, revolutionaries, who had profound understanding of the essence of the revolutionary principles, creatively applied them to the actual reality of Korea and advanced the communist movement and the anti-imperialist revolutionary struggle mainly on their own, on the strength of the Korean people while strengthening international solidarity, whereas those engaged in the early communist movements were dogmatists-flunkeyists who mechanically learned the separate propositions of Marxism-Leninism by heart and tried to advance the Korean communist movement relying on others, on the Comintern in particular.

As can be seen, the Communists of the new generation led by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung could open up a new path for the Korean revolution on their own because they were fresh and genuine Communists radically distinct from those engaged in the early communist movement.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung founded the immortal Juche idea and, on its basis, set forth the Juche-oriented revolutionary line, strategy and tactics, thereby providing a sure guarantee for the newly rising Communists' activity to energetically push ahead with the Korean communist movement and anti-imperialist revolutionary struggle.

Independent Policy of Korean Reunification

It is the stand consistently maintained by our Party and the Government of our Republic to reunify the divided country independently by the Korean people themselves without any foreign interference.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has said:

"On the question of the country's reunification, too, we maintain an independent position: the issue must be settled by our own people, without the interference of any outside forces, under the condition that the aggressive army of US imperialism be withdrawn from south Korea."

The policy of adhering to an independent stand in solving the question of national reunification is a revolutionary one to realise the country's reunification by our people themselves and a patriotic one to settle the reunification question in conformity with the will and interests of our people.

This is the most reasonable policy in view of the character of the national reunification question, the aspirations of our people and the demands of the times.

The question of Korea's reunification is, in essence, a question of taking back its territory and population from the foreign imperialists and ensuring national sovereignty throughout the country.

Owing to the division, our country has not established national sovereignty on a nationwide scale and the north and the south are taking diametrically different roads.

The people in south Korea and those in the northern half are of the same blood, and the former, though born in one and the same land with the latter, are now, against their will, in such a miserable position that they are ruled by others in their own land and humiliated by others in their own homes.

The country's reunification has not yet been achieved and the south Korean people are in the status of colonial slavery. As long as the situation stands as now, we cannot say that our people have achieved independence in full.

The issue of Korea's reunification is entirely an internal affair of our nation; it is a matter of reuniting the nation dismembered by foreign forces and restoring the territory seized by foreign imperialists.

The Korean people have vital interests in the question of Korea's reunification and it is also they who are responsible for its solution.

Our people are experiencing innumerable hardships and disasters due to the division of the nation and know more clearly than anyone else about all caused by this partition.

Our people also well understand how to find a way out of all the sufferings of our nation at an early date.

Therefore, if the question of Korea's reunification is to be settled in keeping with the future development of the country and the interests of the nation and in compliance with the wishes and demands of the Korean people, foreign forces should be rejected and the reunification issue solved by the efforts of our people.

In settling the question of Korea's reunification nobody can take the place of our people or has the right to poke his nose in it.

It is clear to everyone that the US imperialists who bisected our country for their aggressive ambition can never bring reunification to the Korean people.

Our people are a resourceful and valiant people fully able to solve their national problem by themselves without any foreign intervention and a civilised people strong in their capacity for united action.

Our people has a glorious history in which they have from ancient times built national culture and developed the economy with their own wisdom and ability and safeguarded the independence of the country and the dignity of the nation, smashing the repeated aggres-

The Korean Reunification Is Inevitable

V.P. AGGARWAL,
Editor, *Daily Mewat,* Gurgaon (India)

The Korean nation that remains divided on account of the imperialist conspiracy even today, has been struggling for the reunification of the fatherland. The Korean people on both sides of the borders of north and south Korea—are united in this respect. The united struggle of the Korean people continues unabated. The problem how such a historically homogeneous nation remains bifurcated even today, staggers our imagination especially when the people on both sides wish to re-establish their cultural and historical homogeneity in the real sense. They wish to unite their fatherland and they ultimately have to succeed in achieving this object in spite of the international conspiracies to the contrary.

The people of south Korea have also been waging an incessant struggle to attain the objective of reunification of their fatherland, though the puppets of the American imperialists who are the real conspirators, have been struggling to maintain their stranglehold on south Korea. Efforts are being made to bring south Korea under the Japanese influence which, by itself, is a part of the international conspiracy against the reunification of the fatherland of the Korean people.

An international solidarity movement is gaining momentum and the first and second World Conferences for Reunification of the Fatherland of the Korean People have given a fillip to this effort of attaining the laudable objective. Thus the national aspirations of the people of Korea must fructify, as the international opinion is veering round the great objective of reunification of Korea.

The recent Second World Conference for the Reunification of Korea held in Tokyo on November 27 last, is a pointer to the realisation of this great objective of the Korean people. This conference was attended by the representatives from over sixty countries of all the five continents, which shows that the efforts to mobilise international public opinion have gained momentum these days. The international opinion in the U.N.O. also has veered round to the issue of reunification of Korea.

How can two Koreas exist? It is historically false and this proposition gives a rude shock to the concept of national homogeneity of the nations and is against the very concepts of political existence of the nations. It constitutes a violation of the international code of conduct of the nations whereby a sizeable part of a nation is kept under subjugation against the will of the people living there. I may ask the question whether it is not against the principles of democracy, for which such a hue and cry is raised elsewhere.

It is the puppet regime of south Korea who at the instigation of the American imperialists have been pursuing the policy of "two Koreas" and thus wilfully obstructing the course of peaceful reunification of Korea.

The Tokyo Conference has unitedly raised its voice of protest for ending the American occupation of south Korea, which is, to all intents and purposes, an effort to maintain the imperialist stranglehold on south Korea to unleash another war in the world which will not be anything short of an international tragedy.

The need of the hour is that the American imperialists should withdraw from south Korea and leave the people to decide their own fate to realise their national aspirations as they desire. No amount of international coercion or conspiracy can keep the Koreans disunited. How long can a reliance on the foreign forces be kept by the puppet regime of south Korea? The Japanese may aid and abet this international crime at the instance of the U.S. imperialists.

The international conspiracy has got to end sooner or later, as neither the Japanese imperialists nor the U.S. imperialists can keep the Koreans subjugated for long. The above two nations have been conspiring on an international plane to maintain the imperialist stranglehold on south Korea.

We appeal to the international community at large and the non-aligned nations in particular to raise their voice of protest against the maintenance of the imperialist stranglehold over south Korea. They should come forward to express their resentment against the continuance of the above international conspiracy. They should protest against the tyrannical rule of the puppet regime of south Korea which is being propped up by the U.S. imperialists. They should ask the U.S. imperialists to quit Korea and thus enable the people of her two parts to seek reunification without resort to war or violence, but through peaceful means, which is the only viable course left to the people of the world.

So long as Korea is not reunified, the sparks of future conflagration shall continue to remain in the atmosphere which may result in the Third World War. The realisation of national aspirations of the peoples of the world is the right that has been guaranteed under the U.N. Charter to the numerous nations living on our earth.

The people of Korea by demanding reunification of their fatherland, are simply struggling for realisation of their national objective, which none should obstruct, howsoever mighty a nation that might be. We wish that the people of Korea may achieve their national reunification through mobilisation of international opinion in their favour, which is the only via-media left to them. It appears as if they were somewhere in close proximity of the realisation of their national objective.

The indispensable guidance provided by Comrade Kim Il Sung, with the revolutionary Juche idea, may soon result in the achievement of the national objective of the Korean reunification.

sive manoeuvrings of foreign aggressors.

It is now an irresistible trend of the times that the peoples of many countries over the world call for independence and follow the road of independence.

Nobody allows his independence to be infringed upon.

It fully conforms with the demands of the times that our people intend to solve the question of national reunification by themselves and in accordance with their will and interests.

For its justness the policy of independent national reunification consistently held fast to by our Party and the Government of our Republic enlists warm support and sympathy not only from the Korean people but also from the progressive peoples of the world.

The United States is the main foreign force standing in the way of Korea's independent and peaceful reunification.

It is the US imperialists who have occupied south Korea by force of arms and infringed upon the national sovereignty of our people for 35 years. The United States is the very ringleader scheming to fabricate "two Koreas" and bisect our country forever.

The present rulers of the United States are resorting to every conceivable means and method to perpetuate the division and keep one half of our land under their control when the desire for national reunification is mounting ever higher with each passing day in south Korea.

While carrying on its activities behind the curtain with regard to what is called the problem of system aimed at bringing its "two Koreas" plot to a success, the United States is concentrating quite a number of war planes and mobile fleets in south Korea and its neighbouring waters for frequent military exercises.

These moves of the United States, which are an open intervention against our country, render the general situation of Korea more complicated.

The United States should give up its interference in the internal affairs of our country, and take hands off the Korean question.

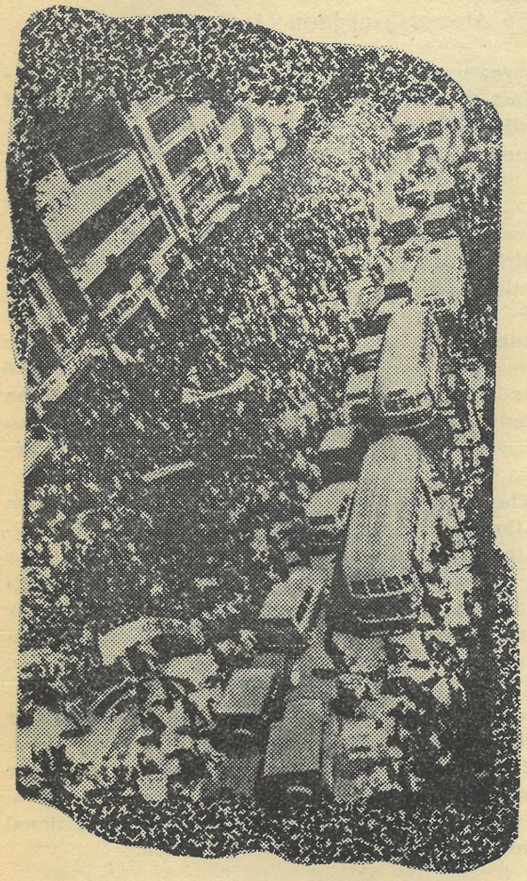
This is the unanimous will and demand of our people and the peace-loving peoples of the world who aspire after the independent reunification of Korea.

If any outside forces try to get something, encroaching upon and sacrificing the interests of our nation, it will be no good for themselves.

Our people will resolutely foil foreign interference and surely reunify the country independently with the unanimous support and encouragement of the peace-loving peoples throughout the world.

Yun Hae Ik

CUT NATIONAL TIES



The Korean people greet the 20th anniversary of the April 19 Popular Uprising of the south Korean people this year, the first year of the 1980s that will mark a historic turn in their sacred struggle for national reunification and the victory of revolution.

The April uprising in 1960 was an eruption of long pent-up resentment and rage of the south Korean people of all strata against the misrule and tyranny of the traitorous Syngman Rhee clique and a massive resistance for a new government and a new life against fascism and dictatorship.

Under the slogans "Down with the police state!" "Let's regain lost democracy!" and "Reunification is the only way out!" the patriotic students and people in south Korea rose as one braving bristling bayonets and toppled the Syngman Rhee dictatorship, giving a telling blow to the internal and external enemies.

Through that sacred struggle, they demonstrated to the whole world the heroic stamina and indomitable spirit of the Korean people bravely struggling, not fearing iron bars and death, for national dignity and sovereignty against subordination and oppression.

The uprising proved the truth of history that fascism and dictatorship against people cannot go long and the masses of people can win if they unite and fight against the oppressors.

The April heroes cried for freedom, democracy and national reunification, shedding blood, on the streets of resistance. They were just demands which reflected the urgent demands of the times and our nation.

For the realization of these demands the south Korean people and students courageously rose throughout south Korea and closed in upon the bulwark of fascism, shedding blood and at last came out for independent reunification under the slogan "Let's go north, come south and meet at Panmunjom!"

Freedom, democracy and peaceful reunification for which they had thirsted, however, have not yet been realized. Looking back on the history of two decades and the complex course followed by the south Korean people since the uprising, we think of many things.

Thirty five years have passed since the country's division by the outside forces and two

WILL BE CONNECTED

Ryo Yon Gu, Vice-Director of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland

decades since the April Popular Uprising which drowned the towns and villages of the south in blood for democracy and reunification. But the country remains divided. This pains all our people, who had created a long history and culture on the same territory as a single nation for thousands of years, including the south Korean people and students.

South Korea is still under American army occupation, national sovereignty is trampled underfoot and the south Korean authorities continue to seek fascism, war and division, depending on the foreign forces.

The people's suffering from division grows daily and their desire for reunification gets stronger.

Never before has the country's reunification been so badly needed as today.

We consider that now is the time for the north and the south to join strength for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country, the national desire.

National reunification should be realized on the principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity clarified in the July 4 North-South Joint Statement in accord with the national desire and the demand of the times.

Under the wise guidance of our people's respected and beloved leader President Kim Il Sung the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of our Republic have consistently held that national reunification should be achieved independently without any outside interference, on a democratic principle and by peaceful means and exerted every sincere effort for its realization since the country's division into north and south.

National reunification can not be achieved by the efforts of one side of the north or south or of one class and section. It is a national task which can be fulfilled only when the north and the south join their strength and the whole people strive in unity.

The only way to prevent the permanent di-

South Korean people surging towards the bulwark of the puppets

vision of Korea at present and attain reunifications is for the north and south Korea to collaborate, unite and find the way out for our people.

President Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader of our people, said:

"The fundamental guarantee of independent and peaceful reunification lies in great national unity."

There actually exist the different ideologies, ideals and systems in the north and the south of Korea. But it can never be an obstacle to the unity of the nation.

Unity is possible when the north and the south proceed from one common idea, the national idea of national reunification.

The people of all strata in the north and the south must think of the country's reunification before they argue about ideology and ideal and place the destiny of the nation above the difference of the social systems.

Because reunification is valuable and unity is urgent, we have consistently held that the north and the south should collaborate and unite transcending the difference of ideologies, ideals and social systems, and declared more than once that we are ready to join hands with all people who desire peaceful reunification, irrespective of their past doings.

In January last year, the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland, out of this noble desire for reunification, presented a new epochal save-the-nation proposal whose keynote was that the north and the south should return to the intrinsic idea and principle of the July 4 Joint-Statement, stop calumnies and slanders against the other side at once and discontinue all military actions antagonizing and threatening the other side unconditionally and immediately and that an All-Nation Congress representing all political parties and public organizations in the north and south be convened and made every sincere effort for its realization through dialogue.

In January this year, in our letter to the south Korean authorities and figures of the south Korean political parties and organizations in the name of Chairman of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland who is Vice-President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, and in our letter to "Prime Minister" of south Korea in the name of Premier of the Administration Council of the DPRK, we proposed again that outside forces be rejected and our nation collaborate and unite to carve out its destiny by itself, and reaffirmed our invariable position of reunifying the country peacefully through dialogue and declared again that we always keep the door open for such dialogue.

In the future we will meet all persons who want reunification whenever and wherever to discuss the national cause.

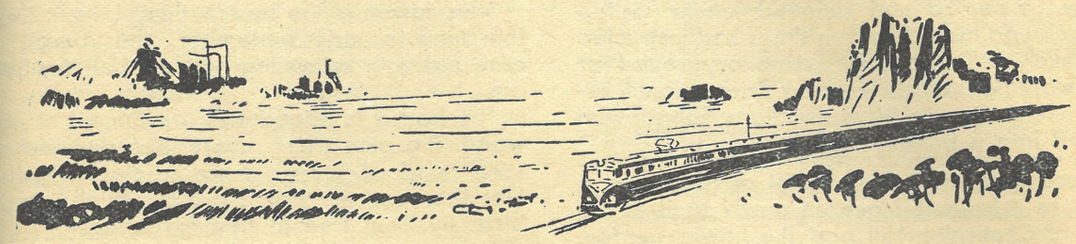
Thus we will achieve the reunification of the country which the south Korean people and students cried for in the April 19 Uprising and the Korean people unanimously desire and will discharge our national mission. The struggle of our people for national reunification is a fight for national sovereignty and so it enjoys the active support and encouragement of the peoples in Asia and the rest of the world.

The Korean people value such support for the cause of the country's reunification.

As the whole nation wants it and the world progressives support and encourage it national reunification, if the entire Korean people fight in unity, will surely be attained and the cut national ties connected, and a new prosperous Korea, reunified and independent, will appear on the land of 3,000 *ri*.

Travel Note

Along the Thousand-ri East Coastline (10)



Wonsan—Beautiful City

I continued my pleasant journey along the east coast which has undergone great changes and arrived in Wonsan, a scenic modern port city and a seaside resort.

Wonsan is the capital of Kangwon Province and its political, economic and cultural centre.

Songdowon—Scenic Beach of Korea

Songdowon is the most beautiful seaside resort in our country. It is the pride of Wonsan. So our people would like to speak first of Songdowon whenever they talk about Wonsan.

Every year I visit Wonsan and go to see Songdowon.

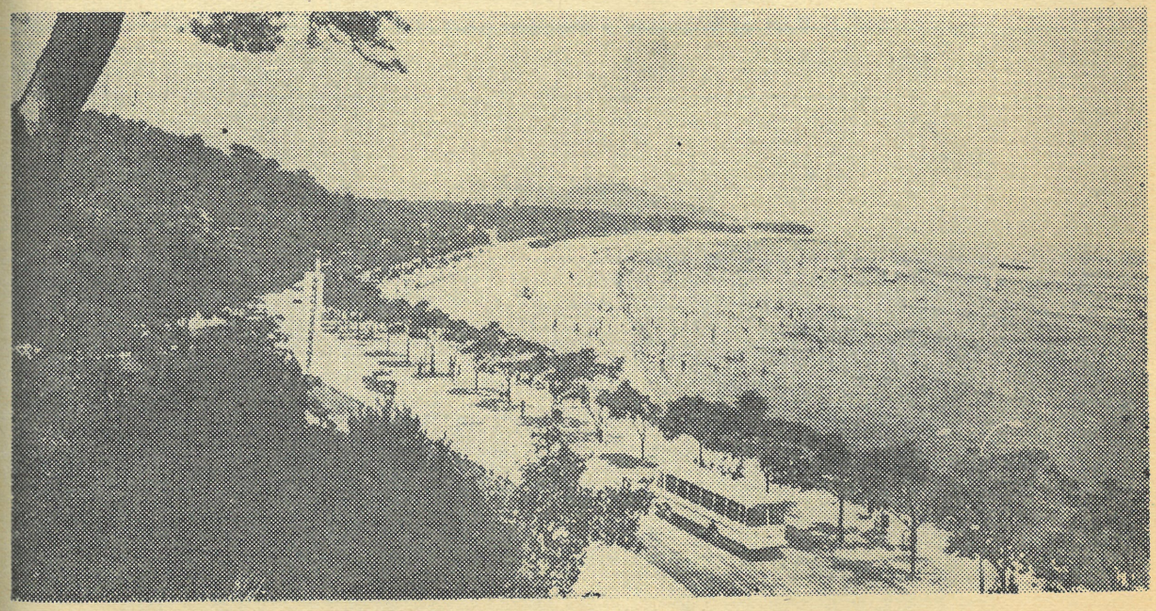
When I went to the beach, drinking in the sweet fragrance of balmy April, I felt refreshing and cheerful.

Sky and sea, sandy beach and sweet brier, pine grove—everything is fascinating.

Songdowon was a pleasure ground for exploiters before liberation. But now it is used for cultural recreation of the working people.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said: **"Parks and recreation grounds are not only**

The Songdowon bathing beach



a good resting place for the working people but also a fine school giving living knowledge of nature to youth and children and developing in them a love for their country and native places."

The respected and beloved leader visited Songdowon more than ten times and instructed to make it a fine cultural recreation ground for the working people and an international resort. According to his instructions Songdowon turned into a holiday resort.

Accompanied by an official of the resort, I went to a botanical garden newly built at the foot of Changdok Hill past the flower garden. At this garden, a branch of the Central Botanical Garden in Pyongyang, I saw various beautiful flowers were in full bloom along with over 1,180 kinds of trees and perennial medicinal herbs.

Particularly persimmons and bamboos and other plants of temperate and tropical zones caught my eyes. There were over 1,000 animals in a small zoo beside the botanical garden, which are mostly the ones living in our country.

I came out of the zoo and turned my eyes towards the seaside. I could get a fine view of the Songdowon pleasure ground.

The sandy beach, hundreds of metres wide and some ten kilometres long, spread over an area of 5 million square metres.

The East Sea is famous for its clear water but no other coastal waters are so clear and calm as the sea off Songdowon. The sea was embosomed with a peninsula and islands and I could see clearly its bottom and various kinds of fishes swimming in shoals.

Songdowon is the best bathing beach. From late June to early September the beach is crowded with swimming and sun-bathing people.

The beach is edged with a famous pine wood. Big pine trees several decades and several hundred years old are so close together that they entirely shut out the sunlight. Pretty birds fly from tree to tree twittering.

There are welfare-service establishments and playing facilities here and there in the wood.

Rest home buildings stand in harmony with the surrounding scenery. When I went there holiday makers were playing basketball and volleyball and table tennis. Their games were interesting but it was more interesting to see spectators enthusiastically cheering players.

The Juvenile Corps camp came in sight when I crossed the Songchon bridge, and then I could see the oriental-style park built according to the instruction of the great leader. There are beautiful artificial ponds, bronze statues rising above the water, elegant pavilions with curved roofs and various types of rainbow bridges.

In the flower garden made like Hae-Kumgang with queer stones, bamboos were growing luxuriantly and fountains casting diamond-bright waters into the sky here and there, forming beautiful rainbows over ponds. In lotus ponds coloured carp and goldfish were swimming.

Camera fans and painters were photographing and drawing boys and girls having a pleasant time on the "Ojak Bridge", camping children having knowledge contest and chess players playing finals. All were enjoying their leisure as they liked. Foreigners also visit Songdowon every day.

Really, Songdowon is an ideal recreation ground provided with both natural scenery and recreation facilities.

Modern Port City

Now Wonsan is a paradise for people.

The Wonsan people erected the bronze statue of the great leader at a scenic place overlooking the East Sea out of an earnest desire to convey forever to posterity the great favour of the fatherly leader who has made Wonsan a magnificent modern port city and provided them with today's happiness and to be loyal to him, and built "Comrade Kim Il Sung's Revolutionary Museum."

First we got aboard an excursion ship. When I was a little away from the wharf the whole view of Wonsan came in sight. Myongsasimri red with sweet brier to the left and the pine wood of Songdowon to the right, multi-storeyed buildings and green trees—Wonsan was a real picture. Modern buildings—5, 6, 10, 12-storeyed—lined the streets to the seaside, against graceful hills and they were beautifully mirrored in the clear water.

The Songdo-gak Restaurant stood on green-clad Changdok Hill like a crane which was about to fly into the sky and below it there were the Kumgang-gwan Hotel and the International Hotel whose legs were planted deep into the sea.

Dwelling houses have been built every year for 1,500 or 2,000 households and the Wonsan citizens who suffered from acute housing shortage before liberation are now provided with modern housing.

The new Haean and Songdo Streets move visitors to admiration.

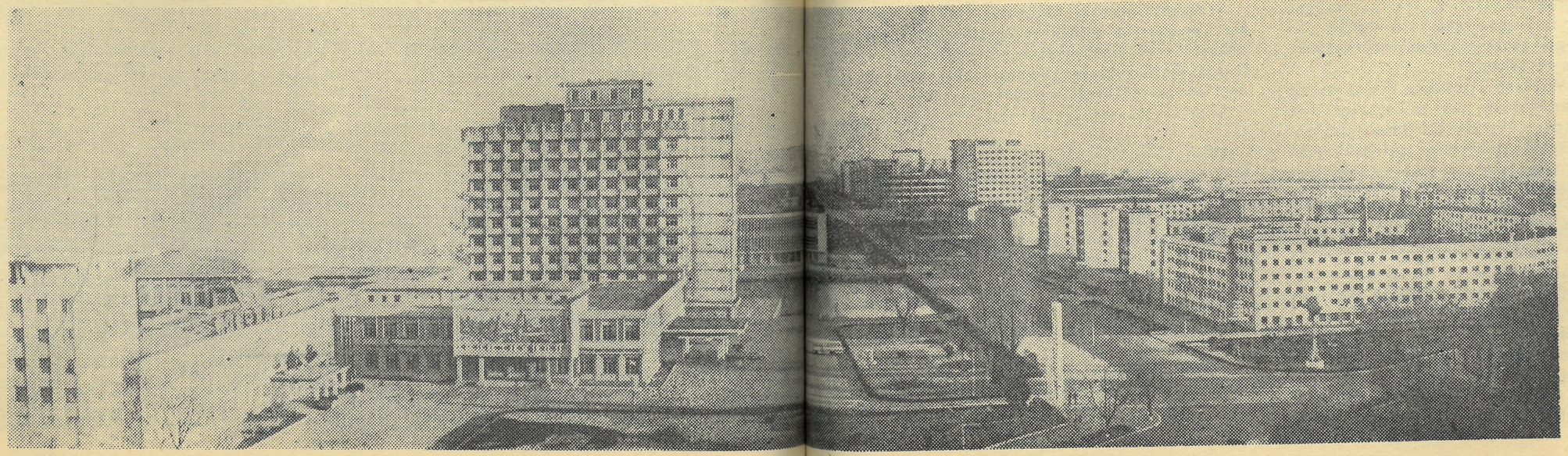
The Haean Street which starts from the International Hotel at the foot of Changdok Hill stretches straightly along the seaside. One side is edged with a park and the other lined with multi-storeyed buildings.

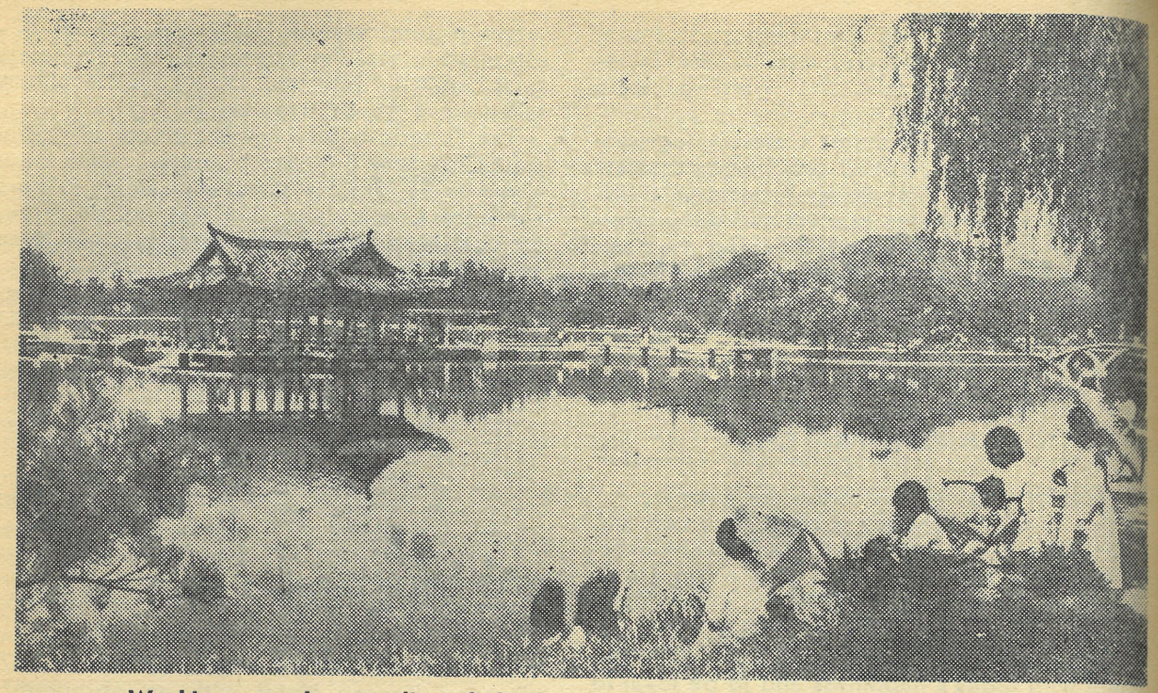
When I went to Haean Square past the magnificent "Comrade Kim Il Sung's Revolutionary Museum" there appeared the 12-storeyed Kaeson Hotel with an observatory where one can see the Kalma peninsula in the distance, boasting of modern architecture. It was just like a tower.

In Haean Square the Youth Hall stood imposingly and the semicircular Wonsan Department Store as tall as the former attracted my eyes.

The Songdo Street newly built in the north

Part of Wonsan, a modern port city





Working people spending their time at the oriental park in Songdowon

of the city is connected with the Pyongyang-Wonsan expressway.

Cars ran at full speed across the Songdo bridge like a rainbow and the expressway was lined with hot water-heated 9 or 12-storeyed apartment houses.

Before liberation there were only several two-storeyed buildings. During the Fatherland Liberation War the enemies showered 13 bombs or shells per square metre and reduced the city to heaps of ashes.

But hero-city Wonsan rose like an undying bird. In 1952 when the war was at its height the great leader made with extraordinary insight and foresight a grand plan for rehabilitation and construction after victory and sent technicians in construction to Wonsan to make survey on the spot.

After the war he visited many times the construction sites of Wonsan rising from war debris and gave careful guidance in the constructive work, saying that they should build Wonsan into a fine international port city.

Under his deep concern Wonsan turned into a beautiful modern port city.

There appeared theatres, a stadium, cinema houses, libraries, over 70 schools of all levels including agricultural, normal, medical and fisheries colleges, the economy institute and specialized schools, and hospitals and clinics equipped with modern apparatuses.

The Wonsan port is always alive with big cargo ships and a forest of wharf cranes are busy with loading and unloading.

Wonsan is also a powerful industrial city.

Wonsan has big factories making machines for transport and fishing industry and farm machines, large light-industry factories producing foodstuffs, knitwear, plastics and other goods and scores of local industry factories.

Wonsan is one of our important fishery bases.

Wonsan is blessed with rich sea resources and has a fishery station with modern fishing vessels and a seaculture station.

Indeed, Wonsan of unique oriental beauty is daily perfecting its looks as an international port city, a holiday resort.

Kwon O Sik

PATH FOLLOWED BY A SCIENTIST

—Story about the Great Love of the Fatherly Leader for an Agricultural Scientist—

At the Consultative Meeting of Natural Scientists held on December 5, 1972 on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the foundation of the Academy of Sciences, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"You comrades present here and all our scientists are our Party's great treasure and priceless asset. The achievements our scientists have made in the past 20 years will go down for ever in our people's history."

On November 2, 1970, the great leader called the Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea and, before the congress was declared open, he called the names of revolutionary comrades and agricultural Dr. Kye Ung Sang who had died during the period under review and proposed to observe silence for them in the name of the congress.

Dr. Kye Ung Sang was a scientist who had devoted all his life to research on silkworm.

It was, however, in the last 20-odd years of his life after the country's liberation that he made brilliant achievements in his research.

Like all other intellectuals in our country, under the Japanese colonial rule, Dr. Kye had gained no research successes until he reached over 50. He graduated from a college and then finished the postgraduate course in Japan under adversity. But he could not find his job and was reduced to a "wandering silkworm scholar."

After the country's liberation he came under the tender care of the great leader and gave full play to his talent in the research work and rendered distinguished services to the country and people.

Fatherly Love

On October 27, 1946, at the call of the great leader who had always been dear to him, Kye Ung Sang went to see him in stirring excitement.

General Kim Il Sung, young, tall and simply dressed, received him with a smile when the scholar walked into his room and he warmly grasped his hands, saying he had taken much trouble coming north Korea. With a lump in his throat he could not find proper words of greeting except "Dear General, by your favour...." He sobbed with his face buried in the General's arms.

He could not do what he wanted to in Japan and south Korea under the occupation of the US imperialists who had come in place of the Jap-

anese imperialists after liberation.

After liberation of Korea he came to Suwon in south Korea and became the head of an agricultural experiment station there. But under the US military government the "head" of an experimental farm was only in name and he could not do research work as he pleased. He continued his work with no success, raising silkworm in empty room or storehouse.

It was just at this time that came to him a glad news that General Kim Il Sung called him.

His joy knew no bounds. Instantly he came to the north with his family across the 38th Parallel and began a new worthy life in Pyongyang.

Now the great leader, who had given such grace to him, addressed him as sir paying respect and wanted to exchange views about the development of sericulture in the country. This brought tears of emotion which ran down his cheeks.

That day the great leader dwelt on how to develop sericulture in our country by ourselves.

His cherished desire met by the great leader, his heart beat high with joy.

He made a new start in his research with a firm determination to do his best to be faithful to the General.

Doctor Certificate No. 1

Keeping deep in mind the teaching of the great leader, Kye Ung Sang, while giving lectures at Kim Il Sung University and other higher educational institutions, strove to produce new species of silkworms prolific and agreeable to our climate at the research institute provided with best conditions. From the first his research work was successful.

He succeeded first in further developing the basic theory of modern biology and then in producing a new kind of good silkworm. The great leader was most delighted over his success and highly praised him.

In autumn of 1948, the great leader accorded Kye Ung Sang the scholarship of Professor and the degree of Doctor. Thus he became the first doctor in our country. He shed tears of emotion when he received doctor certificate No. 1 bearing the august name of the great leader.

He had spent 13 years on research on the heredity of silkworm and wandered from place to place for six years preparing a thesis but both in vain.

Only two years after he came under the tender care of the great leader, however, he became Professor and Doctor, which owed entirely to the great leader. That was a manifestation of his trust in all our scientists striving to raise our science to the world level at an early date.

First Academician

The great leader's love for and trust in him were infinite.

Once environmentalists touched by flunkeyism and dogmatism slandered his modern hereditism as a "reactionary theory." Learned about this, the great leader said that the doctor's theory could not be reactionary as we had succeeded in raising a new species of silkworm and producing good cocoon according to his theory and severely criticized their wrong stand and attitude. He further said that a scientist insisted on his theory because he had scientific faith in it and praised the doctor as an excellent scientist with the Juche position and conscience.

As he believed in the scientist and highly treasured him, he paid deep attention to his evacuation in the trying days of the war, the period of our temporary retreat.

After the doctor left for a mountain region no one knew where he was.

Heard of this, the fatherly leader was anxious about his safety and instructed to locate him by all means.

Deeply moved by his lofty virtue, the officials concerned did all they could and found him at last. At this report, the great leader felt relieved and saw that he could continue with research work at a safe place, living with his family.

In April 1952, when the war was at its height, he arranged the Conference of Scientists and honoured Kye Ung Sang with the title of Academician. Thus he became the first Academician in our country.

Eternal Life

On December 21, 1963, the great leader gave on-the-spot-guidance to the Academy of Agricultural Science in the bitter cold.

Speaking about the bright prospect of the Juche farming, he learned that the doctor's 70th birthday would come soon. He stood a while without a word as if to reflect the old doctor's life, and proposed to members of the Political Committee accompanying him to have its meeting on the spot. After hearing their opinions he decided to award the old scientist the title of Labour Hero, the highest honour of the citizens of the Republic. He also instructed to publish the "Selection of Kye Ung Sang's Theses" containing the results of his scientific research.

Thus on his 70th birthday he sat before a banquet table prepared by the great leader, with the glittering medal of Labour Hero on his breast.

Later on the great leader gave instructions in regard to the publication of the "Selection of Kye Ung Sang's Theses" and sent precious tonics for the health of the old scholar engaged in writing.

His selection came off the press in three volumes. With the books in his hands he said from the bottom of his heart:

"Comrades, the author of these books is not a scientist. Every page of them bears the love, loftier than the mountain and deeper than the ocean, of the great leader who is eager to clothe our people in beautiful silk in every season and make our whole land bright with rainbow-coloured silk...."

The scholar died on April 24, 1967. The great leader expressed his deep regret at the death of the scientist he had treasured and, even during an important meeting discussing state affairs, he instructed how to arrange his funeral service and look after his bereaved family.

Really boundless was the love of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung for Dr. Kye Ung Sang, which inspires our scientists to greater exploits.

Chong Bong Ik

Korea—A Lovely Land

Sogwang Temple, A Scenic Spot

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said: **"Our country is not only abundant in natural resources, but in beautiful natural scenery. Everywhere we can see hills and mountains and clear rivers, presenting a picturesque view."**

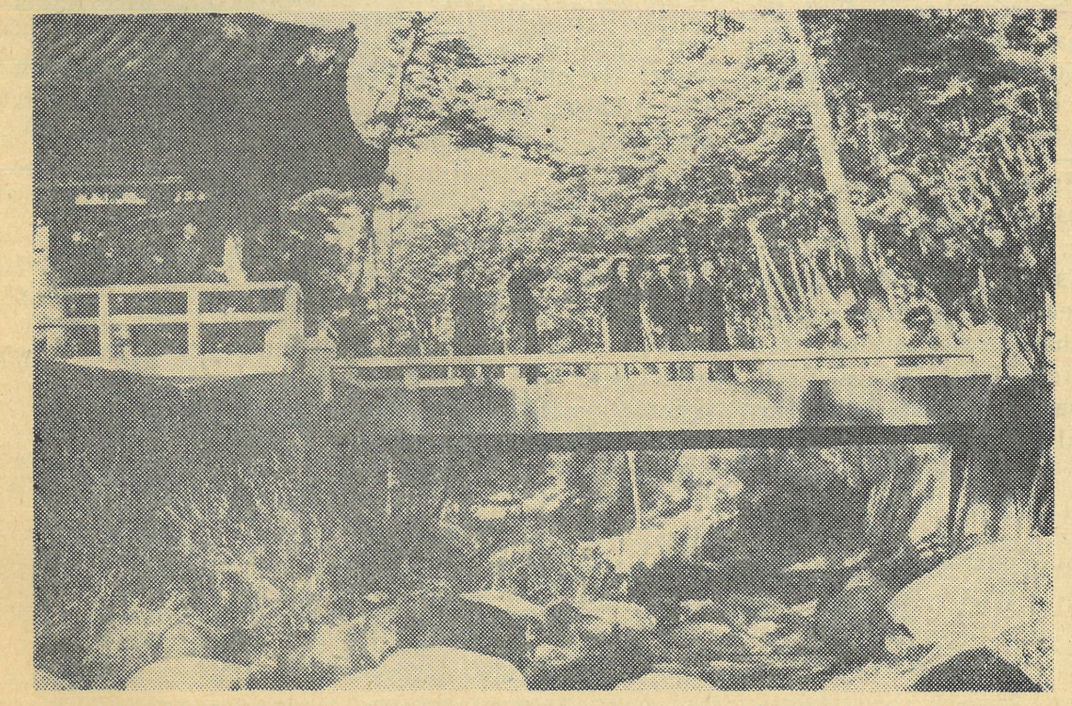
There are beautiful mountains and crystal-clear rivers everywhere in our country, presenting picturesque views.

The Sogwang Temple is also famed from ancient times as a scenic spot on the east skirts of the Pukdaebong mountain range running north and south in the middle of our country.

It lies in a deep valley hemmed in by high mountain peaks. A clear stream with many bends flows through the valley where tall, exuberant pine trees cut the sky-line as if symbolic of the mettle of our people.

High peaks of the Pukdaebong range are seen to the west of the valley and the blue sea extends to the east. The valley is thickly grown with pine trees over a century old screening the sky except at the stream edged with fantastic rocks and cliffs.

Working people at the medicinal spring



In this scenic valley there were old buildings of the Sogwang Temple—53 in all including the Ungjin Hall built in the 1380s and others built until the mid-19th century.

These buildings erected in architectural styles of different ages over 460-odd years added much to the scenic beauty of the valley.

But almost all of them were razed to the ground by the desperate barbarous bombing made by the US imperialists to recover from their disgraceful defeat in the Korean war (June 1950-July 1953). Today only a few auxiliary buildings including the Chogye Gate and some stoneworks remain.

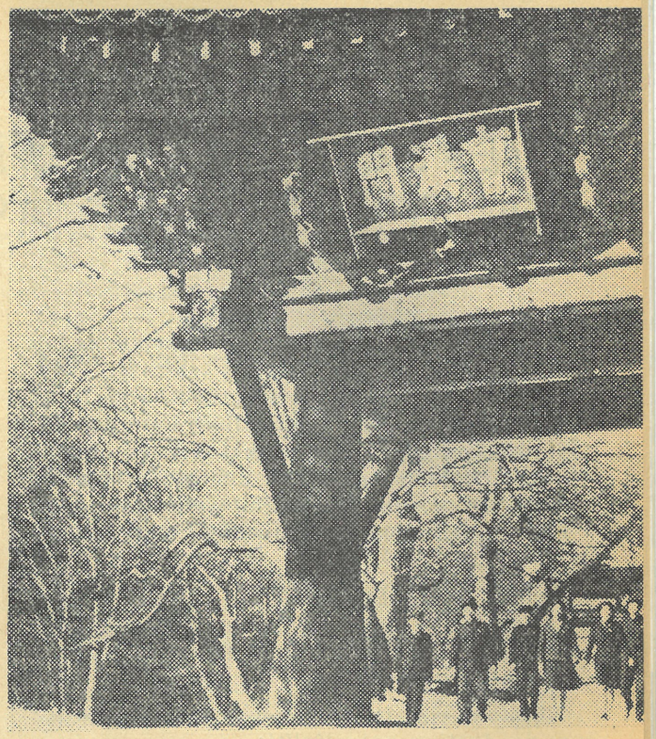
The gate, about 600 years old, is enough to show the grandeur of the temple and the high architecture of our ancestors. Its heavy curved roof is supported by two pillars. It looks just like a crane flying over the valley.

The founder of the Li dynasty with a history of over 500 years built the Ungjin Hall, captivated by the beauty of the valley, and the successive kings of the dynasty added one building after another to boast of the architecture of their ages. This was why the temple had so many buildings.

According to a legend, one day in the late 1380s, before he came to the throne, the founder of the dynasty dreamt a queer dream while taking a nap at this temple. He called in a witch and bade her interpret his dream. She said that he would become the king. A few years later he became the king and the temple was named Sogwang Temple meaning a temple where the dream of becoming the king was interpreted.

The temple is a priceless cultural heritage which shows the exquisite architecture of our resourceful ancestors, and it is well preserved together with the surrounding scenery.

The valley has many medicinal springs from which 30 kiloliters of water gushes a day. The water of bicarbonate including iron is efficacious for chronic hepatitis concurring with chronic gastritis and enteritis and colitis or concurring with gastric or duodenal ulcer, for after-effect of acute hepatitis, chronic inflammation of biliary duct and gall, nephritis and industrial toxicoses, etc.



The Chogye Gate of the Sogwang Temple

It was only after liberation that the place became a scenic health resort for our people.

The great leader of our people Comrade Kim Il Sung visited this place in the early autumn of 1947 and instructed to conserve well the temple buildings and erect a sanatorium to use the springs for curing working people of diseases.

Today our people are recruiting their health without any inconvenience in the bosom of beautiful nature and the spring water is supplied to all parts of the country.

Chong Byong Sik

DEVELOPING NATIONAL INDUSTRY IN SOUTHEAST ASIAN COUNTRIES

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"...experience has shown that in order to completely liquidate the consequences of imperialist colonial rule and achieve economic independence, the developing countries must build and develop their own national industry."

Today the southeast Asian countries are working more energetically than ever before to develop their national industry with their own natural resources.

They are rich in resources and have enormous production potentialities.

In order to use them effectively they pay attention to the building of factories processing domestic raw materials.

Bangladesh is concentrating its efforts upon the production of jute which is one of its traditional farm products. It has built jute processing factories at different places and pays deep attention to strengthening the bases of the jute-processing industry.

It has built many small factories and enterprises using local raw and other materials. In the 1978-1979 fiscal year alone, over 2,400 small factories appeared.

Nepal is developing medium- and small-scale industries using rich local farm and animal products as raw materials.

This country producing much leather is directing great efforts to the building of leather processing and leather footwear factories.

These factories produce large quantities of leather goods and export them. Many small factories appeared and are producing metal and wood works, carpets, paper, lacquer and the like from domestic raw materials.

Lumber and textile mills and cement factories that will use domestic raw materials are under construction.

Rubber processing is one of the key branches of Malaysia's economy.

The work to expand the area under rubber trees is progressing briskly and many rubber processing factories were built as rubber production increased. Factories processing such traditional industrial crops as palm and coconut palm also appeared.

Burma has built water-power stations using many rivers and thermal power stations using natural gas to increase power generation.

Today southeast Asian countries not only build new factories using domestic resources as raw materials but strive to find new resources and expand and modernize existing factories.

Bangladesh discovered new deposits of limestone and will produce more limestone.

In Burma, a copper refinery was built near an expanded copper mine in Sagaing Province.

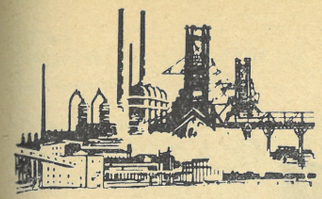
In order to meet its demand for coal, India is striving to increase coal pits, discover new deposits of coal and modernize coal mines.

Great efforts are also directed to the work for increasing power generation.

Thailand is working to develop industry with natural gas as fuel as its production increased.

These countries are training a large number of technicians and strengthening scientific research work to put their industries using domestic raw materials on a firm basis.

Their bases of national industry will further strengthen and they will make great progress in their efforts to build a new society.



Economic Self-support—Material Basis of Independence

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"Self-reliance in the economy is the material basis of independence. Failing economic independence, subordination to another country is unavoidable and freedom from colonial slavery is impossible. Economic dependence leads to political subordination, and economic inequality leads to political inequality." **(Kim Il Sung, Selected Works, Eng. ed., Vol. VII, p. 230.)**

Economic self-support is the material basis of independence, and independence is the life and soul of a country and a nation. Independence is essential to national dignity and honour and only the independent nation can attain genuine sovereignty and prosperity.

But independence is not realized only by any general emphasis or declaration. Only when it is strongly backed by a powerful economy can it be maintained.

As there can be no politics apart from the economy, so independence without economic self-support is but an empty talk.

Independence can never be maintained without an independent economy. It is because political independence is guaranteed by an independent economy.

All nations therefore must have a strong independent economy if they are to shape independent policies upon their decision and judgement and execute them in keeping with the interests of their peoples and the specific conditions of their countries.

Only then is it possible to guard national independence, bring about national prosperity and development, do away with economic lag, the real basis of national inequality, and be completely equal and independent in external relations.

Unless the politically independent countries are self-reliant economically they cannot but depend on other countries and cannot escape foreign pressure and interference.

Economic dependence leads to political dependence. A country which depends on others economically cannot but follow others politically.

Historical experience shows that economically dependent countries and nations cannot maintain political independence and endanger it and cannot escape colonial slavery.

Only when a country has an independent economy it can strengthen national independence, settle all problems on its own faith and judgement not dancing to other's tunes in all circumstances, and firmly maintain political independence.

Economic self-support is especially important for the non-aligned countries, the developing countries, which have freed themselves from the yoke of imperialism-colonialism and started to build a new life.

Today the imperialists are intensifying economic infiltration into the developing countries taking advantage of the latter's temporary economic difficulties and working cunningly to catch them in the noose of neo-colonialism and control them again. They are attempting to seize hold of the lever of control over the economy of the developing countries under the name of "aid" and "joint development of developing countries" and control them politically.

On account of the imperialists' moves the developing countries' sovereignty is violated and obstacles lie in the way of national economic construction.

The non-aligned countries, the developing countries, must therefore build an independent national economy. Otherwise they can neither defend national independence and sovereignty nor free themselves from imperialist domination and subordination. Indeed, economic self-support is vital to the destiny of the country and the nation and it is an absolute must for building an independent, sovereign state.

If the non-aligned countries, the developing countries, are to be economically independent they must strictly observe the principle of self-reliance. Self-reliance is a revolutionary spirit of relying on one's own efforts not depending on others. It asks people to settle all problems arising from the revolution and construction relying mainly on their own efforts and domestic resources.

Full mobilization of domestic potentialities on the principle of self-reliance is the chief way of attaining economic independence.

The master of the revolution and construction is the people of each country and success in the revolution and construction depends on how the popular masses, the master, and domestic resources are mobilized and used. It is most important in building an independent national economy to mobilize all domestic forces, resources and techniques.

The building of an independent national economy

TRAVEL NOTE

In Advancing Bangladesh

Last mid-October we visited Dacca, the capital of Bangladesh. The rainy season was just over and it was getting cool. Everywhere clusters of bananas and coconuts attracted our eyes. People wore caps and long white gowns. Their faces were full of pride in being masters of their own destiny.

A government official stressed that Korea and Bangladesh, both Asian countries, are closely bound up by independence.

In Dacca, where a new life started under the banner of independence, we could see central government buildings and a number of newly-built light industry factories and enterprises. There were many multi-storied schools as well.

University, many colleges and technical schools and numerous middle and primary schools were enough to show that the country pays deep attention to national education and the training of its own cadres.

While we were there we inspected factories and villages in Dacca and localities.

The Adamji Jute Factory near Dacca turns out 250 tons of jute products daily which have a good sale on the home markets.

According to the guide, Bangladesh has altogether 77 jute factories. They produced 553,000 tons of jute goods in 1977 and their output will increase in the last year of the current national economic plan.

The government is taking measures to "Bangladeshize" the economy to build a national economy and mobilizing the working masses for "rice revolution." As a result, the national industry has developed considerably and a cement plant, a textile mill, a footwear factory, a machine-accessory factory, a pharmaceutical factory and many other factories have been built or are under construction.

Recently they began to build a new urea fertilizer factory with an annual capacity of 500,000 tons with the investment of 430 million dollars. It will start operation in September this year.

A new harbour has appeared on the Pusur River in Monglar and this country transports 70 per cent of its total freights by ship.

During our local tour we met a farmer in a village on the Puramafutur River who told us an impressive story:

In the past the inhabitants on the river prayed to Heaven or turned to the imperialists for preventing flood, but in vain. Everything depends on us and our struggle is now producing good results!

A functionary who accompanied us stated that they were striving to mobilize the peasants' strength.

During our stay there we were told that President Rahman and many other government leaders were in the countryside to guide the peasants to increase grain production.

The people of this country are working to double grain output in recent years. They considerably expanded the cultivated land and dug many irrigation canals.

About 110 irrigation channels will be cut. In the Rajisha area alone 127 miles of irrigation canals will appear.

Everybody we met was in high spirits and confident of a new life, which made us feel more friendly towards them. All of them expressed firm solidarity with the just struggle of our people for the independent, peaceful reunification of the country.

One day we visited local city Komilla where we were warmly welcomed and they put fragrant garlands around our necks.

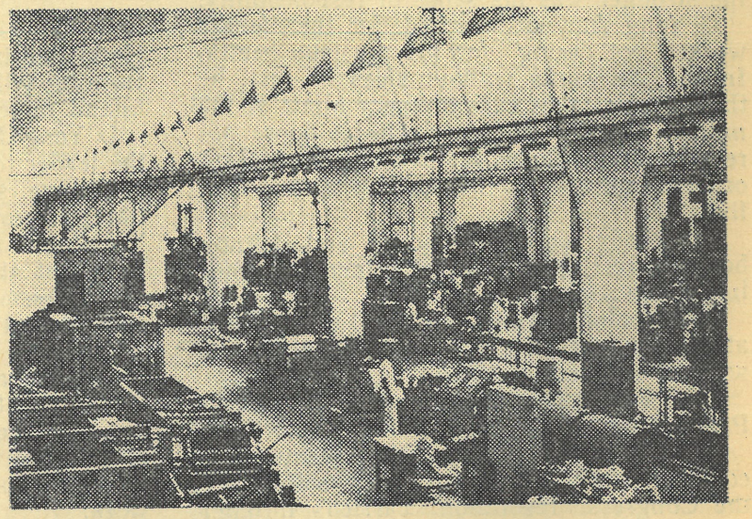
We can never forget the impressive day.

Ever-lasting are the friendship and solidarity of the peoples advancing under the banner of independence!

We whole-heartedly wish the Bengali people fresh victory and glory.

Paek Ryong Gun

Bangladesh women picking tea



An electric-wire factory in Bangladesh

on the principle of self-reliance does not mean keeping the door close or denying economic and technical exchange with other countries. It is needful to promote economic and technical cooperation on the principle of mutual respect and equality.

Countries vary in natural-economic conditions and levels of development of productive forces and science and technology. So they must produce by themselves what is essential or needed in large quantities and secure what is required in a small quantity or in short supply through economic and technical cooperation on the principle of meeting each other's needs.

The third-world countries have vast territories, rich natural resources and a wealth of good experience and techniques acquired in the building of a new life. If they sincerely help and teach each other, meeting each other's needs and carrying on exchange of techniques and technicians, they can lay the strong foundations of an independent national economy.

Well aware through their actual struggle that economic self-support is the real way to build a rich and strong, independent and sovereign state, the non-aligned countries, the developing countries, are working more energetically to build an independent national economy.

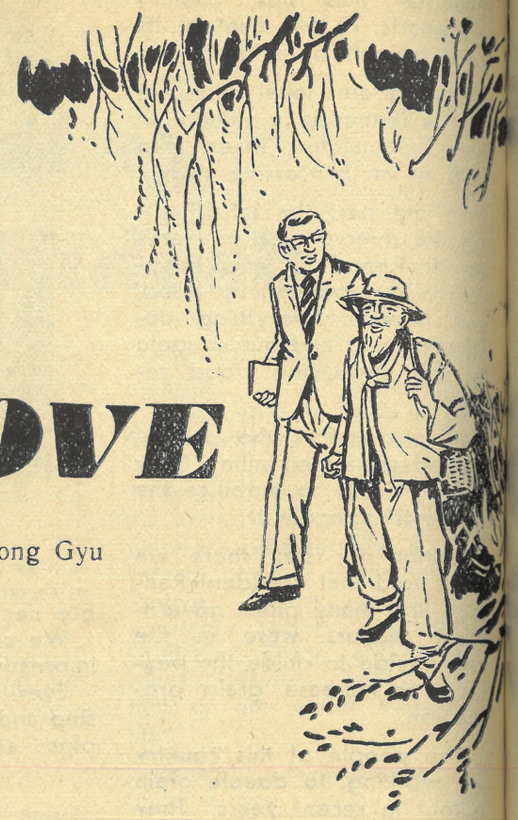
These countries moving ahead along the path of independence will surely emerge triumphant from their struggle for economic self-support.

SHORT STORY

GREAT LOVE

(1)

Li Yong Gyu



Dr. O Yong Jun who had just come back from the great leader's room was greatly moved and yet sorry because he was afraid he had failed to fulfil his responsibility.

O Yong Jun was in charge of the leader's health.

The prouder he was of his task of looking after the health of the great leader who shouldered the entire Korean people's destiny, the stronger was his sense of responsibility.

O Yong Jun was worried, for the leader worked not caring for his precious health. Indeed, he works without sleep or rest, he thought. He takes care of every affair of the nation. There is no place which does not receive his guidance. He even visits workers or peasants at their homes to see how they live.

Everybody has his Sundays and definite hours to rest, but the great leader has nothing of the sort.

As a doctor O Yong Jun could not but fret at the thought of him overstraining himself without any rest.

This was particularly so since the Fourth Party Congress.

Even after completing the tremendous congress work he had busied himself to see the Congress resolution carried through without taking a moment of rest, making trips over the whole length and breadth of the seething land for on-the-spot guidance. He visited iron works in the northern region, farming villages on the west coast, and the inland mines and forestry stations.

O Yong Jun had more than once advised the leader to take a rest. But he had refused each time, saying that he was busy. This time, however, he had agreed readily. O Yong Jun was delighted that his wish had been met at last. And he thought he would do his best as his doctor to make him take enough rest at all costs. So he had accompanied the leader to this mountain village.

As soon as he arrived he talked to the leader about the daily schedule he had to keep. He especially emphasized that he should take enough sleep, that he should read only newspapers and forget about his work.

The leader smiled gently and said, "I'll try."

The next day O Yong Jun was working in his room, thinking that the leader had been resting in his room since breakfast.

Near lunch time, the doctor came out of his room and was astonished to find that the leader was not in. They said he had gone to the middle school here soon after his breakfast.

O Yong Jun ran to the school in such a hurry that sweat stood in beads upon his forehead. He spotted the leader among pupils seeding autumn vegetables on the school's practising garden.

Digging in the ground steadily with a shovel, his cuffs tucked up, he was chatting cheerfully with the youngsters. The doctor stopped short not knowing what to do.

The leader recognized O Yong Jun.

"Oh, it's you, Dr. O. Won't you join us? you'll feel refreshed after the work; it is good for your health, too."

Seeing the leader working, O Yong Jun felt an urge to work, too, so he picked up a shovel and went into the throng of pupils.

After making furrows, the leader opened a paper envelope of seeds before the pupils and said:

"This is a new kind we asked a seed-breeding farm to produce. It's very suitable for hilly places like here. You try to raise them well and gather a lot to share out to all schools and cooperative farms in your county.

Then people in mountain areas will have the same good cabbages as those on plains, you see?"

The leader even taught the pupils how to earth the seeds, and in a persuasive manner told them that only when they loved labour could they be fine Communists and that the knowledge they had acquired could be useful through this sort of practice.

Looking at the great leader working and chatting with the pupils, O Yong Jun's head drooped in reverence. And yet, he began to worry because the leader was working too long in the sultry weather.

Thus the leader worked the whole morning under a scorching sun.

The following day, he visited a livestock farm ten miles away and spent the whole day inspecting the pens lying scattered and giving advices to the people.

The next day the chairman of the county Party committee and the chairman of the county people's committee called on him and he spent his morning hours of rest conversing with them, and the next day all the *ri* Party committee chairmen of the county came to meet him.

All day long he heard their work reports and taught them how to work in the future.

The next day he visited a cooperative farm to chat with the farmers and the following day he called in the managers of local industry factories....

So the leader was having no rest; he had only moved to the mountains from the capital. There was not a bit of change in and out of his work.

O Yong Jun worried himself so much about the great leader's health that he called on him this morning.

As O Yong Jun came in quietly, the leader sensed his feelings, and received him kindly and was the first to bring up the subject.

"Dr. O, I feel better at this scenic spot in fresh air, resting and taking moderate exercises."

O Yong Jun, too, was hugely delighted at heart, for the leader did look healthier and younger. But he showed no sign of this feeling and talked with prudence:

"Leader, I wish you would take a little more rest and be less active. You should stick to your daily schedule. It's not only my wish but that of the entire Korean people."

O Yong Jun put stress on the word "wish". He looked up at the leader, thinking that he had found the most appropriate expression.

The leader was thoughtful for a few moments before he said:

"Thank you, Dr. O. Then I'll try to rest a bit more."

That day after lunch, O Yong Jun was sitting on a bench enjoying the cool in the pine thicket in front of the courtyard. He liked to see the beautiful landscape for a while after lunch. The peaks towering around the lake were similar to those to be seen anywhere in this country, but the longer he looked at them, the more beautiful and impressive they looked. It was not due

merely to their elegance.

The thick forests on the mountain ridges that stretched out in gentle waves and in the deep valleys had inexhaustible natural resources. But in the past they had been gaunt ridges and sterile valleys bare of trees. The ridges and valleys reminded him of the sorrowful days when, always hungry, he would follow his parents who ploughed burns in the mountains. But, today under the leader's wise leadership they are covered with luxuriant forests and the resources have turned to a wealth that enables people to live in plenty. Indeed, every peak and hill had become a golden mountain. The change was not confined to the mountains.

Every time he came to this hilly county with the respected and beloved leader Marshal Kim Il Sung he was surprised and boundlessly pleased to see new changes in all aspects of life. Every year various goods gushed out of ever-increasing local industry factories while cosy modern dwelling houses rose in rows to replace the old hovels. And every nook and corner resounded with songs of happiness.

Now O Yong Jun was sitting here not just to ponder on the people's happiness or enjoy the scenery. He was determined to make sure that the leader took a rest after lunch. And he would remain seated here on the pathway that ran from the check point, to see whether any visitor was arriving at this hour of the day. He would hold him in check until the leader's resting time was over.

While enjoying the landscape he kept an eye on possible passers-by. Presently a man of about 40 carrying a notebook under his arm walked past him.

O Yong Jun stopped him at once. He asked where he was going. Sure enough, he answered he was going to see the leader.

"The leader is taking a rest now," O Yong Jun said, displeased with the indiscreet visitor calling on him at this hour of all hours.

"Well, I'll wait then," said the visitor politely and approached the pine thicket. O Yong Jun ushered him into his room because he couldn't keep him waiting outside for a long time.

He was head of the county procurement agency. The doctor intended to while the time away by talking with this man, when the adjutant knocked at his door and came in hurriedly, asking:

"Dr. O, have you seen the head of the procurement agency?"

"Well, I'm blessed!" O Yong Jun thought to himself and answered in haste: "Here he is."

The adjutant looked at the agency head and the doctor alternately, and said: "Oh, I didn't know he is here—I was informed that he was at the check point, so I told them on the phone to let him in. But he didn't turn up, and I've been looking for him. The great leader is waiting. Let's go."

The adjutant hurried out with the visitor.

O Yong Jun was sorry that the leader could not take a nap that day also. He hoped the agency head would go back soon.

Two hours later the leader came out to see him off. He repeatedly apologised him for having kept him waiting and provided him a car to go back.

O Yong Jun felt like coming in the leader's room to beg him to keep the nap time, but gave up, fearing that he might annoy him.

After hesitating a few moments he thought, "Ain't I entrusted with a heavy duty by the entire Korean people?" And he plucked up his courage and entered the room.

The leader offered him a seat and said tenderly:

"Thank you, Dr. O, for worrying yourself so much about my health, but I was sorry for the head of the procurement agency today."

O Yong Jun was filled with awe, but he couldn't understand what the leader really meant and said cautiously:

"Leader, when he learned that he came in at the wrong time, he said he would wait."

"No, I asked him to come. I decided to put off my nap and waited for him, because the bus arrives then. Otherwise, he would have wasted two hours, wouldn't he? Not only that. He had only three hours left to catch the bus to return. How impatiently he might have waited?"

O Yong Jun was deeply impressed with the great leader's scrupulous care to arrange

his work even knowing the bus schedule beforehand, but still he thought he had to fulfil his duty of looking after his health. He was about to repeat the advice, but the leader went on speaking, "He made me very happy. He said the farm members here did such good jobs on the side that their sales to the procurement agency have jumped up. The other day the county Party chairman and *ri* Party chairmen said the farmers in this mountain county are much better off now. If we make the most of the accumulated experiences, we'll be able to improve their living conditions still more. To do this we must work harder. This is gratifying, indeed. Dr. O, hearng such news is better for my health than taking a rest or any restoratives."

The leader looked extremely satisfied.

O Yong Jun was again moved by his warm, great love for the people. He got out of the room excited, reflecting he hadn't even an iota of the leader's lofty personality.

Back in his room the doctor was still in a state of excitement caused by the impression he had received just before. Meanwhile at the bottom of his heart he felt uneasy about his failure in his duty.

He was buried in thought for a few minutes, before he suddenly realized that the leader had come here with different intentions.

Just then the sentry leader came in with an old man. When the visitor took the seat offered by O Yong Jun, the soldier said: "This old one lives in a village twelve miles away. He has come on foot to present the leader with the fine medicinal herbs."

The sturdy-looking old man with a long, white beard had a fine bush-clover basket in his arms. According to him his family had lived long. His grandfather lived to be 95, his father to be 102 and he himself was 83. This old man of 83 had walked 12 miles, but he showed no sign of fatigue. A man of medium build he was not at all bent with years and had a ruddy complexion.

"All our family live long taking these herbs. So, I brought these because I earnestly wish our leader a long life. Please don't cast aside my heart and soul and accept these."

So saying the old man handed him the basket.

O Yong Jun thanked him heartily and opened the basket. In it were the precious herbs sorted out with utmost care, from which the doctor could perceive the old man's devotion.

"How nice if the leader takes these," O Yong Jun said to himself. He had obtained herbs like these a couple of times and advised him to take them, but he would not, saying that restoratives were of no use to a man of health. So he feared he would not take these either.

As he was gathering the herbs into the basket the old man said in an earnest tone of voice: "Please make sure that our leader takes these herbs."

At this an idea hit O Yong Jun. He asked the old man to wait a moment and went out of the room. Soon he came back and proposed to go and see the leader.

"What? How can an old country man like me bother the leader who is so busy?"

"I've just told him why you called on us and he said he would see you. When you see him, please beg him earnestly to take the herbs without fail, will you?"

While taking him to the leader's room, O Yong Jun got excited at the chance of persuading him to take the medicine.

The leader thanked him repeatedly, and inspecting the herbs one after another, asked the old man what they were called and where he had got them. He also asked whether he could get a lot of them.

The old man replied those herbs were rare and were hard to find.

There was a silence. Then the leader said:

"Formerly, *insam,* too, was a rarity in the mountains, but we get plenty of it now as we sow the seeds and cultivate it, don't we? So with honey. Wasn't it a rarity before we raised honey-bees?"

Hearing these words of the leader, the old man said understandingly:

"Yes, that's true, leader. We can grow these herbs in plenty that way, too."

"You think you can? It would be nice if everybody take the herbs and enjoy long lives, wouldn't it? Please try it."

"Yes, I'll, leader," the old man promised delightfully.

"Try it. If you plant such herbs in the mountain villages, you'll have more cash income." O Yong Jun was happily excited to see the leader say this with satisfaction. He was deeply impressed once again by the leader's benevolent care; he always thought of everything from the people's standpoint, to their benefit. The doctor regretted his own short-sightedness, feeling the pangs of remorse for the fact that he couldn't model himself after the leader's example.

O Yong Jun in a starched white frock was preparing herb pills in high spirits.

He thought it was his good luck that he had taken the old man to the leader in the daytime.

After his conversation with the old man, the leader had asked the adjutant to send him home by car. Before leaving the old man stressed: "If I heard these herbs were effective for the leader, I would be most delighted."

O Yong Jun was beside himself with joy thinking that the leader would soon take the medicinal herbs.

He made the pills himself as if to put into them the devotion of the old man and his own and even the whole Korean people's.

The exalted doctor had a strong urge to sing, even though he wore a nose guard.

The old man had appeared unexpectedly with the herbs for the leader to take, when he was fretted to know that it was no longer possible for him to persuade the leader to take a rest, however he tried.

Pushing up his glasses which slipped down his nose, he glanced at the leader's room. The window was still brightly lit. He continued to work pouring all his devotion into every pill he was making.

When he finished he hung his frock on the wall and looked at his watch. It was ten to one. That window was still light.

As usual, he doesn't go to bed before one, thought the doctor.

He came out of his room to cool off.

All the windows of the rest home at the base of the front hill were dark, though it had been full of life with accordions and songs in the evening. Only the outdoor lamps were prinking drowsily.

It was a moonless night. Surrounded by the rugged hills it looked darker. After looking up at the starry night sky he began to walk round the courtyard.

After a while he stopped walking and turned to the leader's room. It was still lit though it was long past one. In spite of himself O Yong Jun moved his steps in that direction.

Through the window he could clearly see the leader buried in deep thought, writing something at his desk. As soon as he saw him giving his all for the nation's prosperity and for the people's benefit not caring for his health, O Yong Jun had a lumpy throat and felt tears welling up in his eyes. At the same time he could not but be anxious, for his hard work through the night might affect his health.

He raised his head to look again at the bright window. The silhouette of the leader pacing up and down the room appeared on the window. As though lost deep in meditation he often stopped pacing.

The silhouette that had been pacing up and down stood still apparently at the map of Korea on the wall. Even at midnight when everybody is asleep, he surveys the country's territory and cares not only for the great cause of national reunification but even for the kitchen work of a peasant wife in a remote village!

The leader stood at the map for a long time.

He thinks only of the country and the people; he is unboundedly delighted to make the people happy. Looking up at the leader O Yong Jun's heart was full.

O Yong Jun looked up at the sky with moist eyes. The stars dim through his tears seemed to be congratulating him on his happiness of living in the great leader's embrace.

In the ecstasy of happiness he walked as his fancy dictated him and reached an elevation which overlooked the lake.

At the bottom of the lake all the stars were twinkling and fishes were jumping as though singing of their happy lot.

A breeze brushed his flushed cheeks.

(To Be Continued)

DO YOU KNOW?

Tree-planting Day

The Tree-planting Day was fixed to commemorate the historic day when the great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung climbed Munsu Hill in Pyongyang and planted trees.

Though busy leading the work to build a new democratic Korea, he attended a tree-planting ceremony and planted trees in Munsu Hill with Pyongyang citizens on April 6, 1947 for the eternal prosperity and development of the country.

The Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea issued, on March 25, 1971, a decree on observing this significant April 6 as the Tree-planting Day every year.

April 6, when he showed an example to realize his far-reaching plan of making all mountains in our country "golden mountains," "silk mountains," is a day of great significance in our history.

Following his example, all our working people plant trees on April 6 every year.

The tree-planting day is of great importance in making all our people thoroughly execute the Party's policy of valuing the forest resources, enriching, protecting and keeping them well and in cultivating them in a love for forests.

Second Seven-Year Plan And Coal

We mine richly deposited coal in large quantities to use it as a main fuel, as a main raw material for industry.

The Second Seven-Year Plan provides for mining 70-80 million tons of coal in 1984, an increase of 20-30 million tons over the production level at the end of the last Six-Year Plan.

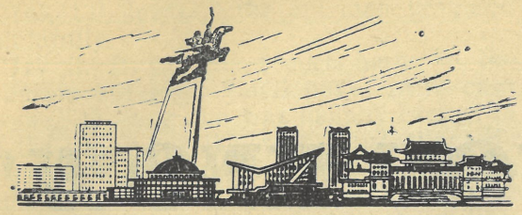
This means that our country will rank among those countries which are the highest in the world in per-capita output of coal.

We set it as one of our most important tasks for the Juche-orientation of the national economy to keep the coal industry ahead of other branches and strengthen our independent fuel and raw-material bases and are directing great efforts to coal production.

While reconstructing and expanding the existing big coal mines, we are going on developing large, medium and small coal mines and striving to markedly increase coal output per mine and pit.

We are building permanent and concrete pits to make miners cut more coal while working easily and safely. We are thoroughly implementing the Party's policy of extracting, transporting and processing large quantities by enlarging and modernizing mining equipment and stepping up the overall mechanization of pit operations.

Today all our workers in the coal industry are struggling to fulfill their yearly plan ahead of schedule before the historic Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea, in response to the Party's call "Every effort to produce more coal!"



NEWS

Increasing Cement Production

The workers and the three revolution team members of all cement factories in our country are now overfulfilling their daily and monthly plans through vigorous struggle for increased production.

Great innovations are wrought in raw material supply.

The Ministry of Building-Materials Industry is giving definite precedence to pit building and removal of dirt at the preceding processes including limestone mines feeding raw materials to cement factories.

Cement factories remodel kilns along modern lines and put them in capacity operation.

The workers and technicians of the Sunchon Cement Factory and the February 8th Cement Factory are going ahead of others in increased cement production, with the goal of fulfilling their yearly plans before the Sixth Congress of the Party through a vigorous struggle for increased production, following the example of unsung heroes.

Chonnaeri, Sunghori and many other cement factories are also producing much cement by improving raw-material supply and operating kilns more scientifically.

These successes achieved in the cement industry show the strong fighting spirit and revolutionary stamina of the workers in this field striving to carry into reality the great leader's New Year Address.

Modernization of Production Processes

Upholding the great leader's New Year Address for this year, the workers and three-revolution team members of the Chonchon Rock-drill Factory are working hard to send highly-efficient rock drills in larger numbers to the mining industry.

Leading personnel and technicians of this factory found reserves for increased production in technical innovation and are making technical innovations together with the skilled workers to modernize the production processes.

Workers and technicians of the casting shop have modernized scores of kinds of equipment for casting in iron-moulds already this year, saved much labour and increased the production efficiency of materials for rock drills 1.5 times. The heat-treatment shop introduced new methods and more than doubled labour productivity in the heat-treatment of pistons and parts for rock drills.

The forging shop is raising the proportion of stamp forging and pressing methods in the production of parts to save a lot of steel and improve their quality.

Such technical innovation drive is going on energetically at all production units including the processing shop.

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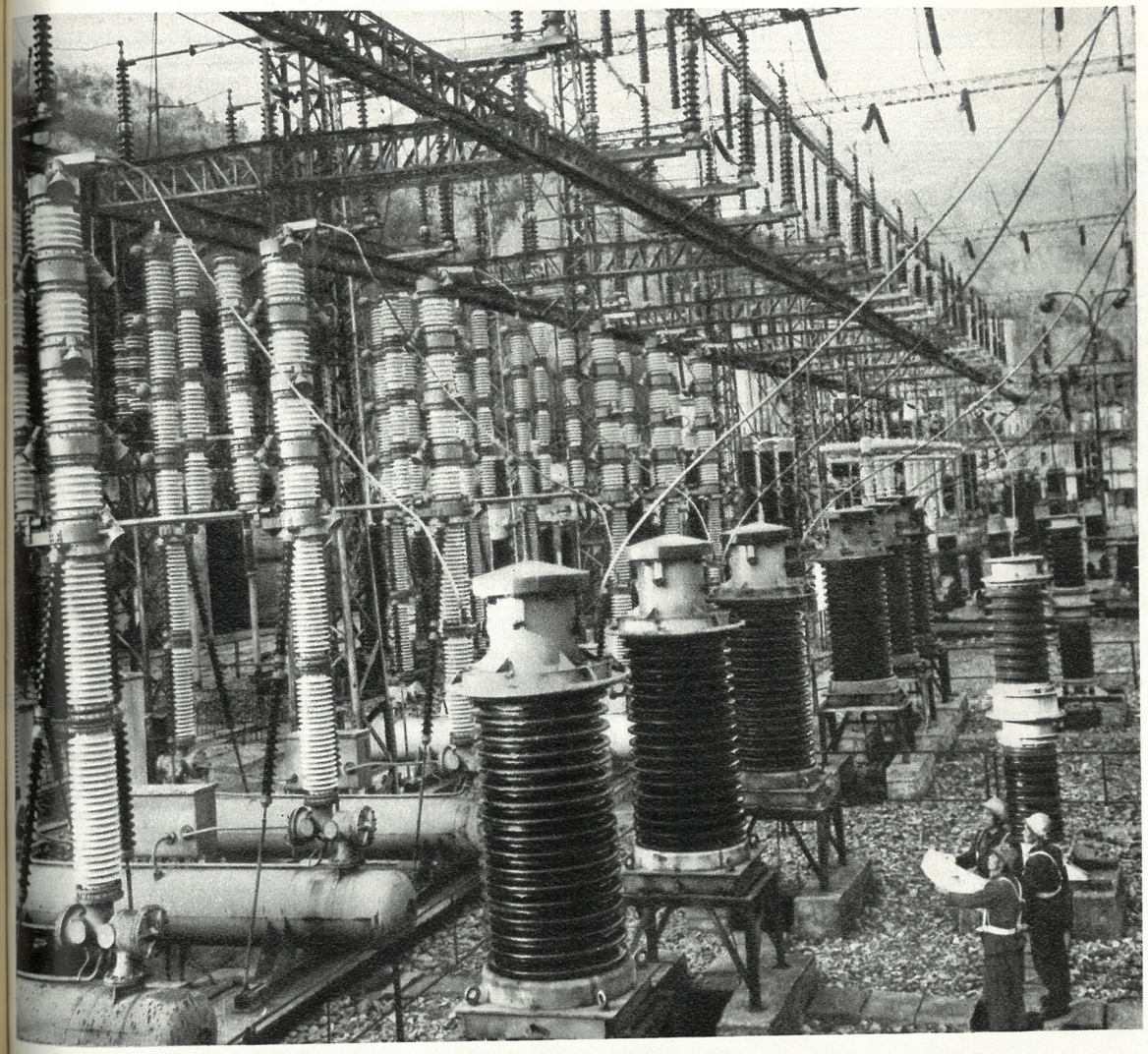
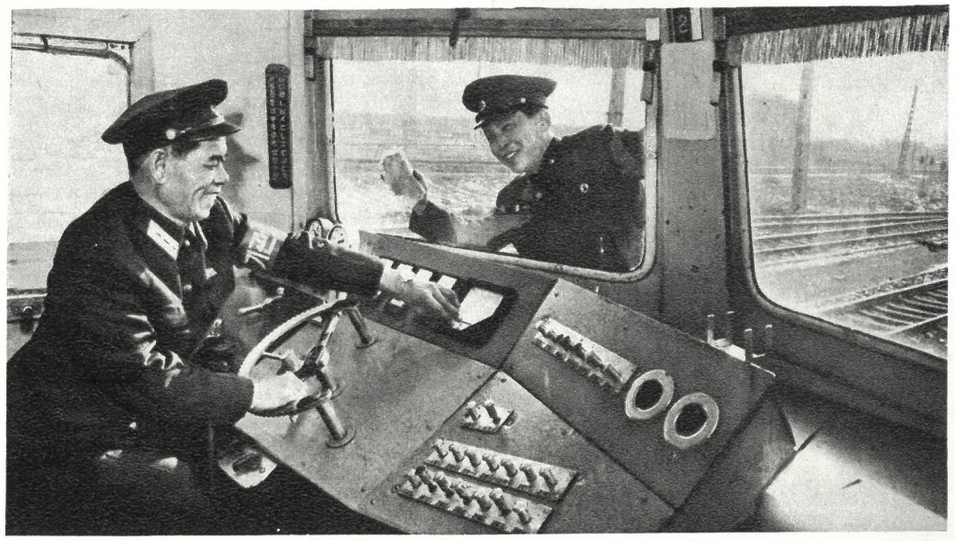
To Greet the Sixth Party Congress with Splendid Labour Achievements

Workers of the Changjin-gang Power Station make innovation in power generation to greet the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea with labour achievements

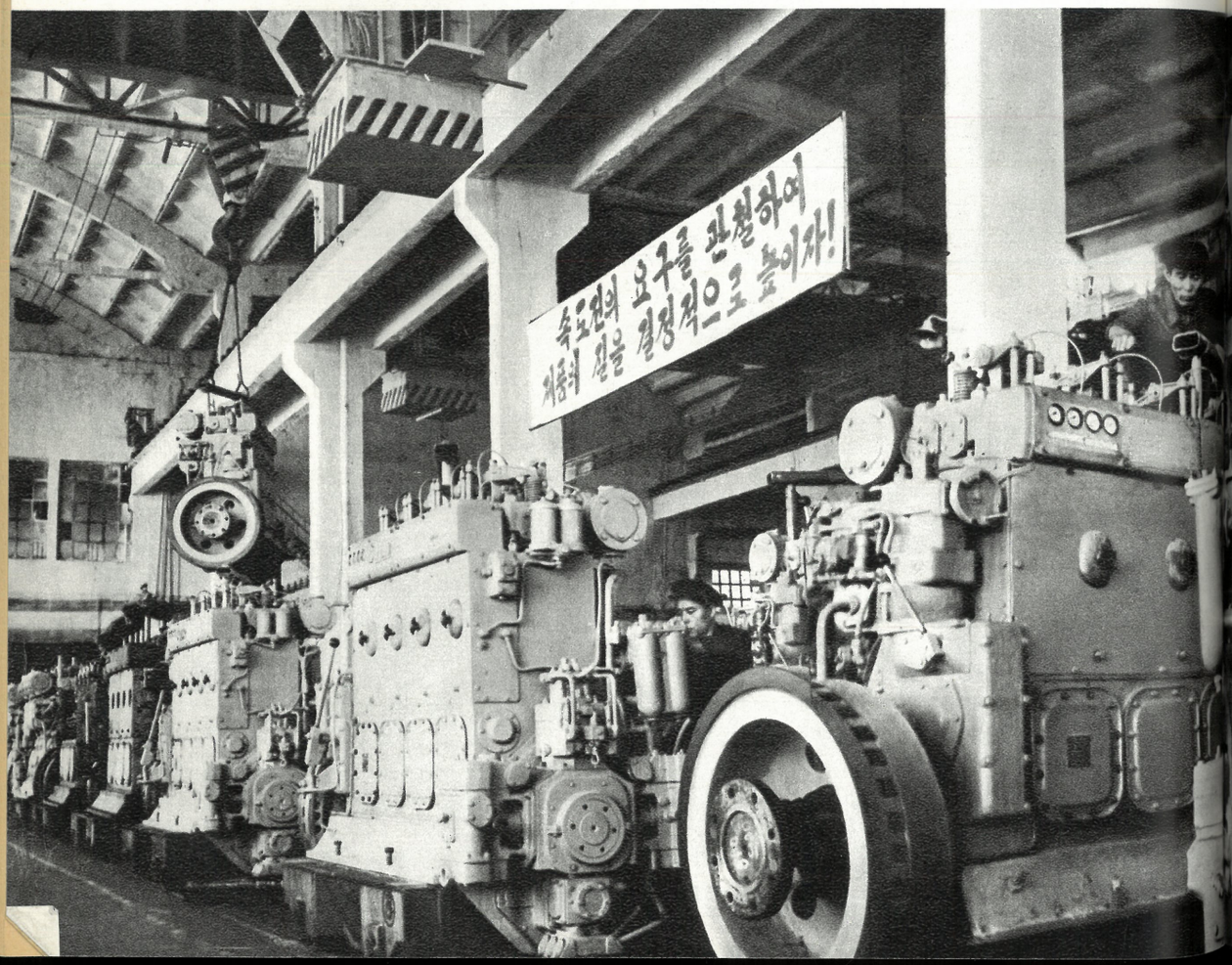


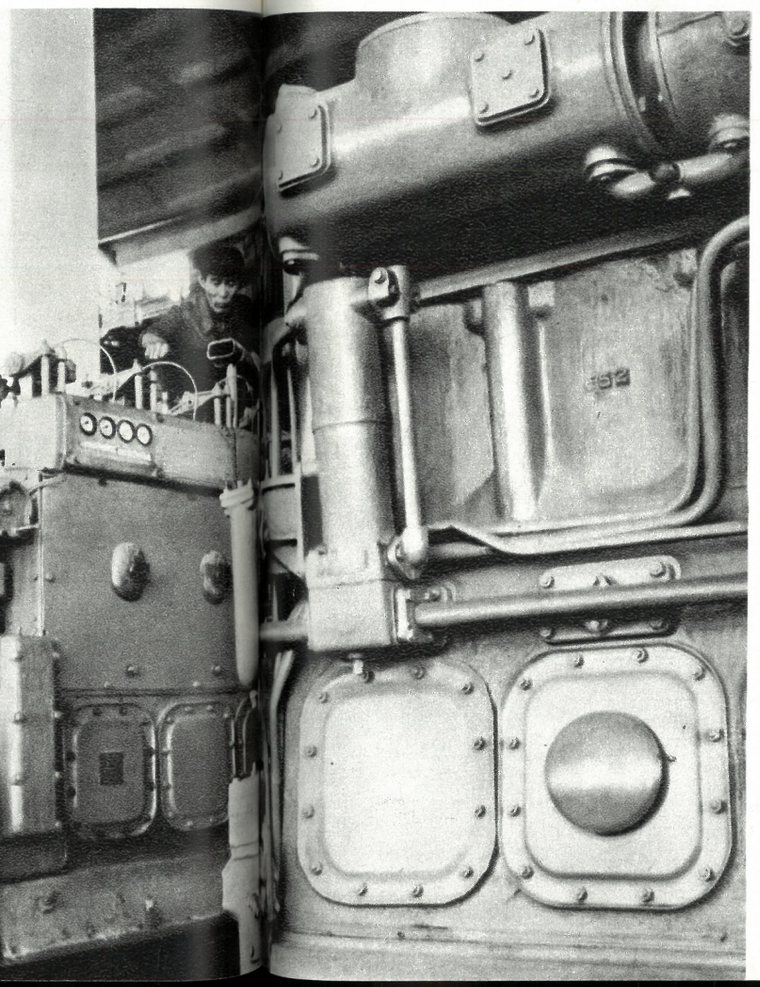
Unryul miners steadily increase their ore production



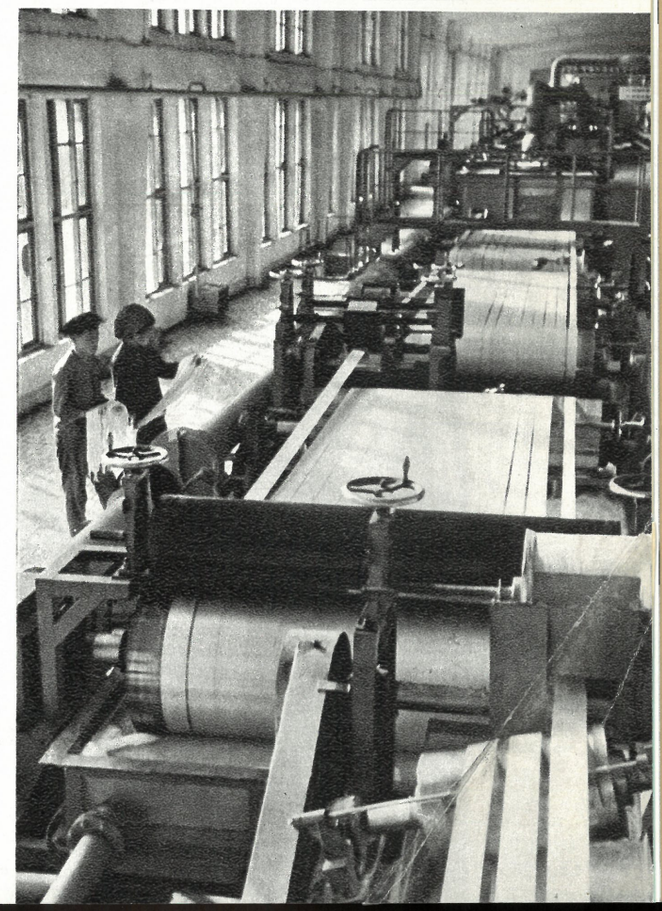
The driver of the locomotive "Red Flag" No. 5053 of the west Pyongyang locomotive corps overfulfils his haulage plan assignment every month

Workers of the August 8 Factory bring about innova
tions to carry out their yearly diesel engine produc
tion plan before the Sixth Party Congress



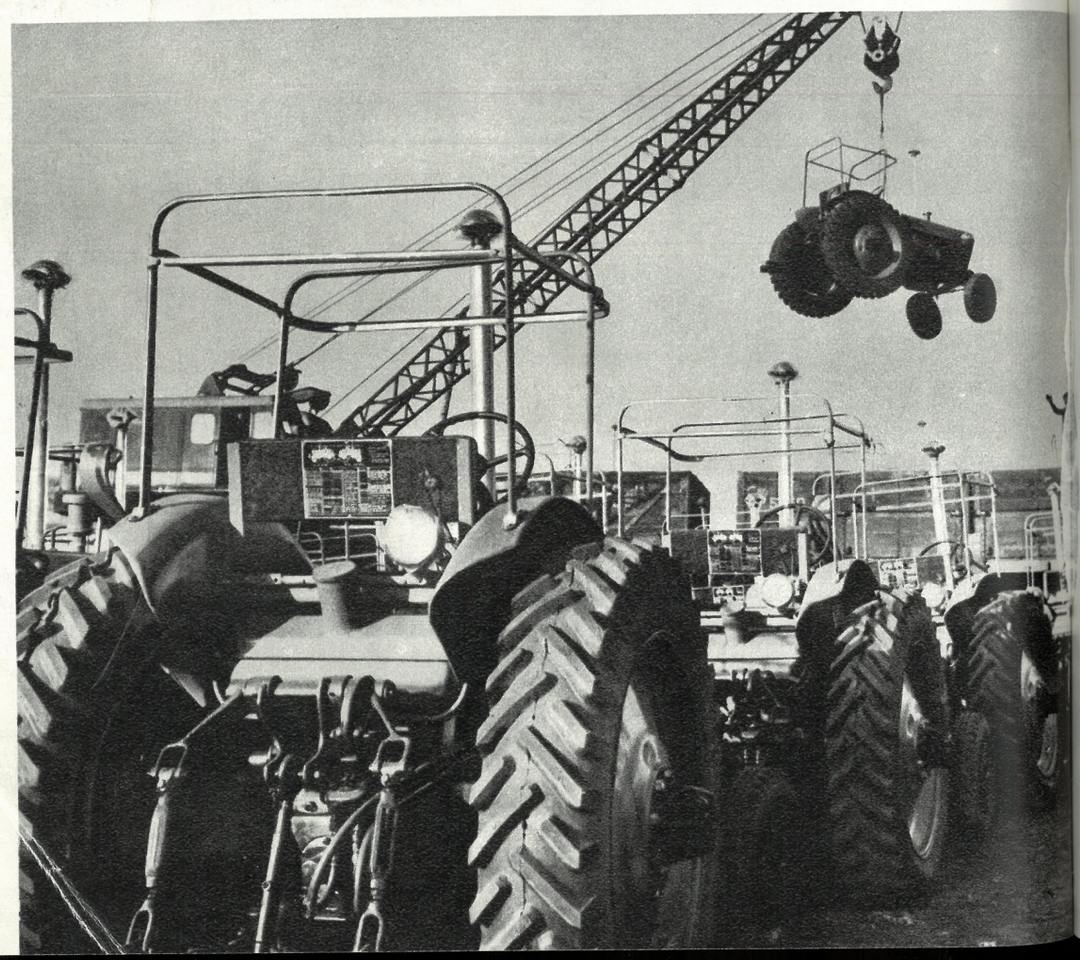


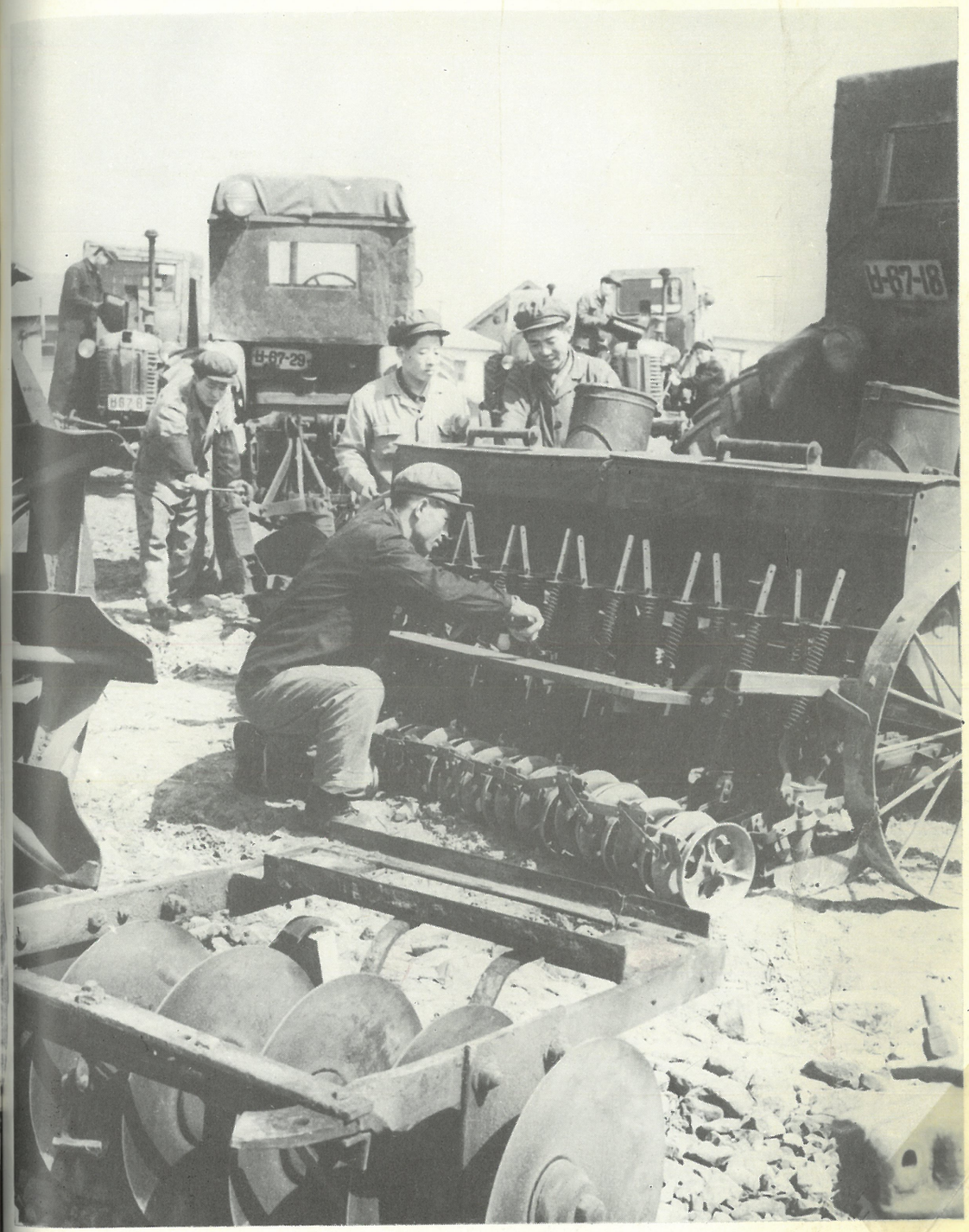
Workers of the February 8 Vinalon Complex increase their production by raising the operation rate of machines and equipment



People like very much refrigerators produced at the October 5 Electric Appliances Factory

The Kumsong Tractor Plant produces many tractors every day for the socialist countryside





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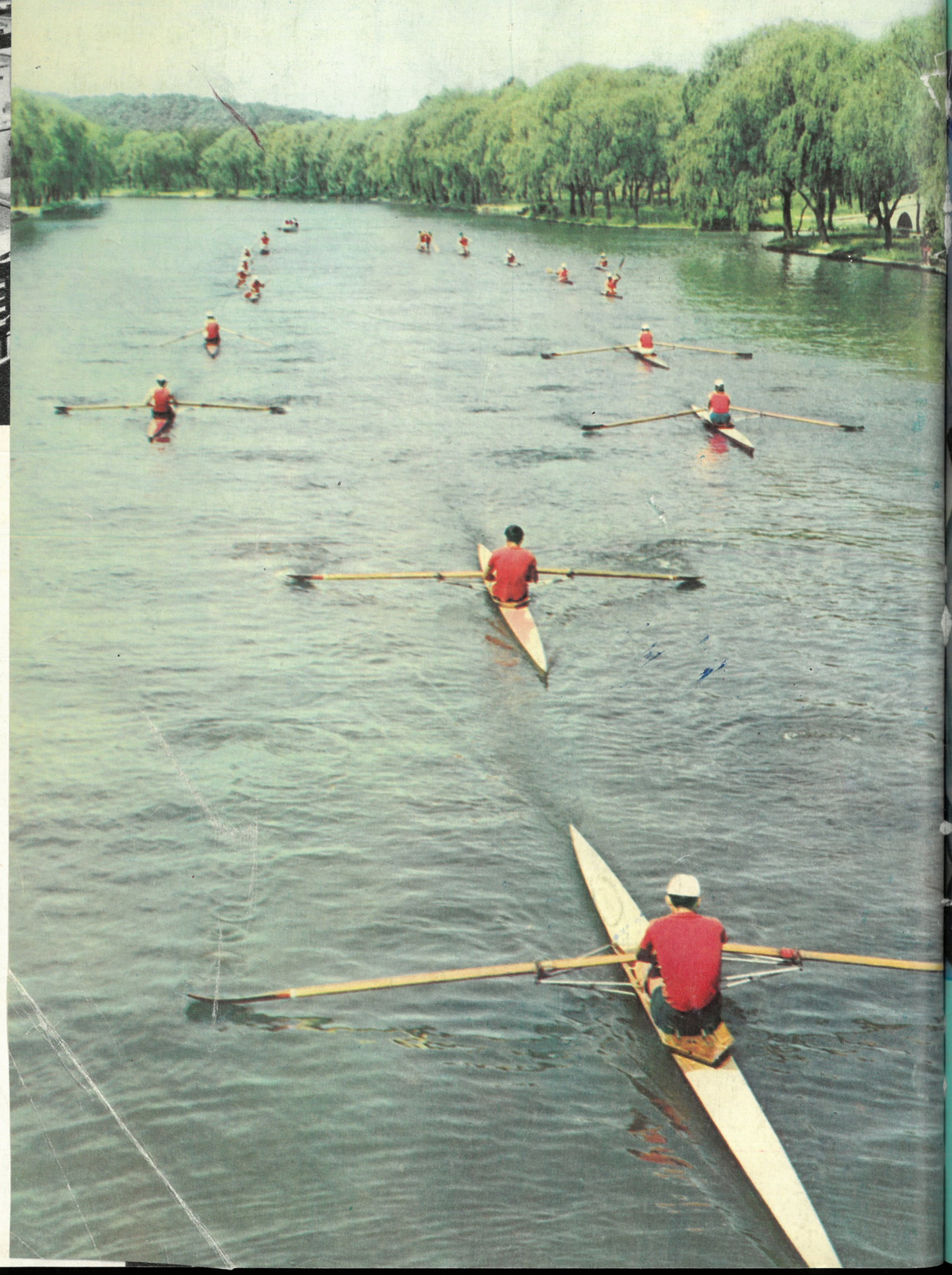

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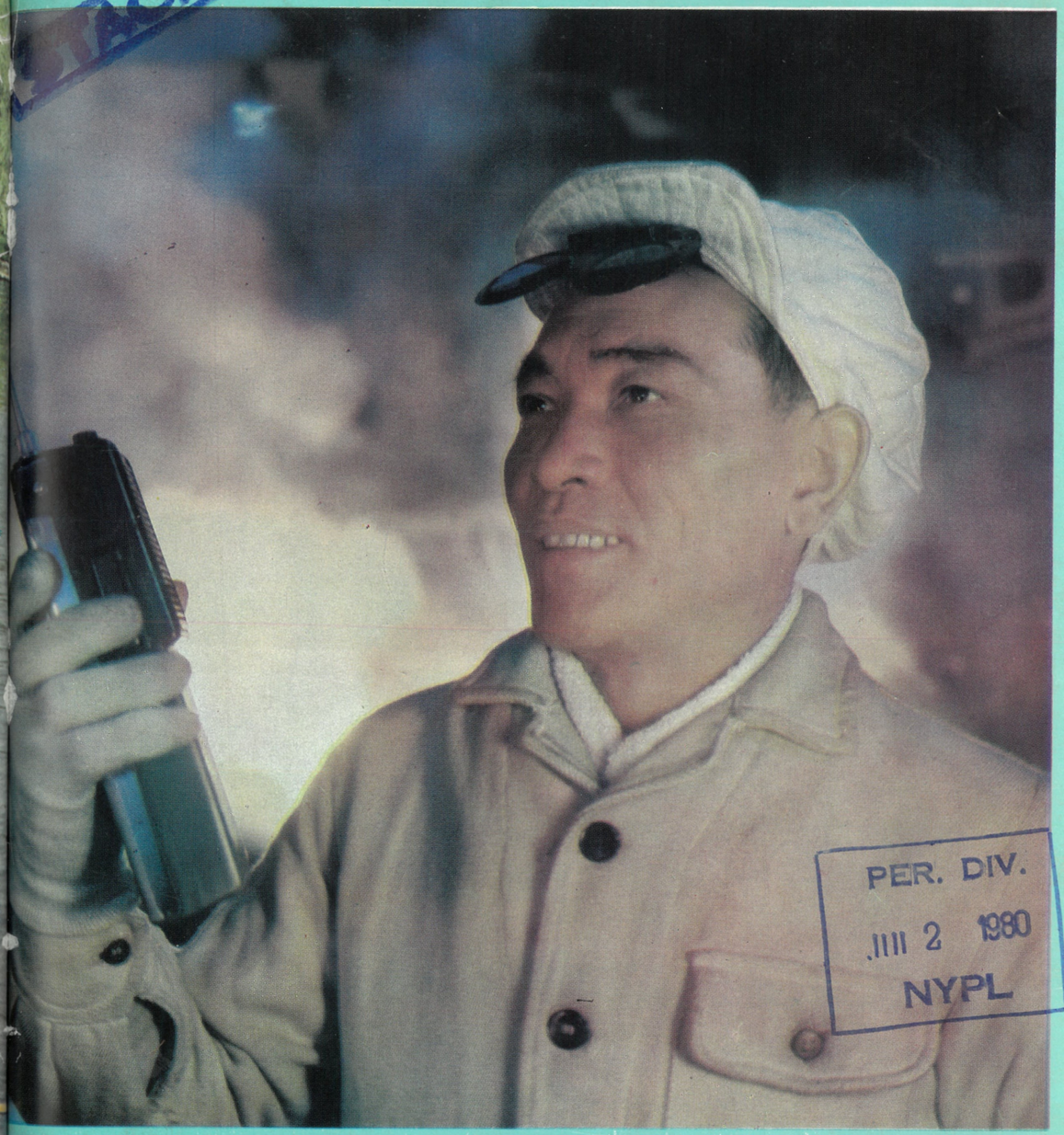

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